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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

JANUARY–DECEMBER 1951

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	3
Announcements relating to banana plant quarantines (No. 31 foreign) and (No. 32 domestic)	3
Ban lifted on importation and domestic movement of banana plants (press notice)	3
Revocation of quarantines prohibiting importation of banana plants and prohibiting interstate movement of such plants and portions thereof from Hawaii and Puerto Rico	3
Announcements relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38)	4
Barberry shipments affected by new rules against black stem rust of grains (press notice)	4
Amendments of black stem rust quarantine and regulations	5
Announcements relating to flag smut disease quarantine (No. 59)	6
Hearing to consider quarantine on wheat from flag-smut-infected countries (press notice)	6
Notice of public hearing on advisability of revising, extending, or lifting flag smut disease quarantine	7
Announcements relating to fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)	8
Amendment of administrative instructions prescribing method of treatment of certain fruits from Mexico (B. E. P. Q. 542, Rev., Amdt. 1)	8
Announcements relating to cooperative suppression of plant diseases and insect pests	9
Golden nematode suppressive program, 1951 season	9
Delegation of authority with respect to golden nematode suppressive program, 1951 season	10
Announcements relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)	11
Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations supplemental to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (B. E. P. Q. 386, Rev.)	11
Announcements relating to Hawaiian fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 13)	13
Improved quarantine certification treatment authorized for Hawaiian produce (press release)	13
Ethylene dibromide fumigation approved as a condition for certification of certain fruits and vegetables under Hawaiian fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 13	13
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	14
Revocation or extension of Japanese beetle quarantine to be considered (press notice)	14
Notice of public hearing and notice of proposed rule making to consider the advisability of either revoking the Japanese beetle quarantine or extending the quarantine to the States of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, and South Carolina	15
Details of Japanese beetle farm products quarantine announced by USDA (press notice)	16
Seasonal Japanese beetle certification requirements effective	17
Termination dates set for Japanese beetle restrictions on fruits and vegetables, trucks, refrigerator cars, and airplanes (press notice)	18
Japanese beetle regulated area extended within five states (press notice)	19
Amendments of Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations	19
Notice to general public through newspapers	23
Japanese beetle regulated area extended in Lake County, Ohio (press notice)	23
Amendment of Japanese beetle quarantine regulations	24
Notice to general public through newspapers	24
Announcements relating to overtime work at border ports, seaports, and airports	25
Overtime services relating to imports and exports, overtime, night, and holiday inspection and quarantine activities at border, coastal, and airports	25
Announcements relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52)	25
Pink bollworm regulated area extended to include newest infestations (press notice)	25
Amendment of pink bollworm quarantine and regulations	26
Notice to general public through newspapers	30
Announcements relating to foreign pink bollworm of cotton quarantine (No. 8), and regulations governing importation of foreign cotton lint, cotton and cotton wrappings, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and cottonseed oil	30
Hearing to review plant quarantine regulations affecting cotton imports (press release)	30
Notice of public hearing to consider revising the various quarantines, orders, and regulations concerning the importation into the United States and the movement between the territories and possessions and the mainland of the United States of cotton, cotton products, and cotton wrappings	31
Announcements relating to Puerto Rican fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 58)	33
Ethylene dibromide fumigation approved as a condition for certification of mangoes under Puerto Rican fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 58 (B. E. P. Q. 594)	33

[1] Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Staff Assistant, Plant Quarantine Branch.

295462—54——1

Quarantine and other official announcements—Continued Page
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) 34
White-fringed beetle regulated area extended (press release) 34
White-fringed beetle quarantine regulations amended 34
Notice to general public through newspapers 42
Instructions to postmasters 43
Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from certification requirements of white-fringed beetle regulations (B. E. P. Q. 485, 19th Rev.) 43
Announcement relating to white-pine blister rust quarantine (No. 63) 44
Amendment of administrative instructions designating control areas (B. E. P. Q. 546, Amdt. 1) 44
Announcements relating to applicability of plant quarantines to the Virgin Islands of the United States 45
Extending plant quarantines to Virgin Islands subject of March 29 hearings (press notice) 45
Notice of public hearing on advisability of applying in the Virgin Islands of the United States the provisions of certain quarantines, orders, and regulations restricting the importation of plants and plant products into the United States 45
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of (1) prohibiting or restricting the movement of certain plants and plant products from the Virgin Islands of the United States to other parts of the United States, and (2) modifying by making more stringent or less stringent, or lifting, certain quarantines governing the domestic movement of plants and plant products from the territories, possessions, and districts of the United States 49
Miscellaneous items 51
Herrell named deputy assistant chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (press notice) 51
Dr. S. A. Rohwer, veteran United States Department of Agriculture entomologist, dies at age 62 (press notice) 52
Dr. H. L. Haller named Assistant Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (press notice) 52
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine activities in Northeast reorganized (press notice) 53
William H. White dies: Authority on control of vegetable insects (press notice) 54
United States Department of Agriculture consolidates work on aircraft and other pest control equipment (press notice) 54
Oriental fruit fly work in Hawaiian Islands to be headed by Leroy D. Christenson (press notice) 55
W. G. Bruce named Director of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's Southeastern Region (press notice) 55
Dr. Thomas E. Snyder, United States Department of Agriculture termite authority, retires (press notice) 56
Haeussler to head United States Department of Agriculture's division of truck crop and garden insect investigations (press notice) 57
New research division in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 57
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Portuguese Colony of Angola (B. E. P. Q. 591) 58
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Commonwealth of Australia (B. E. P. Q. 476, revised) 58
Plant quarantine Import restrictions, British Gold Coast Colony (B. E. P. Q. 391, 2d revision, supplement No. 1) 70
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Chile (B. E. P. Q. 511, revised) 70
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Republic of France (B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d revision, supplement No. 1) 77
Plant quarantine import restrictions, United Kingdom of Great Britain (B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d revision, supplement No. 3) 77
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Japan (B. E. P. Q. 470, 2d revision) 79
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Lebanon (B. E. P. Q. 593) 82
Plant quarantine import restrictions, French Zone of Morocco (B. E. P. Q. 444, 3d revision, supplement No. 1) 84
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Venezuela (B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d revision, supplement No. 1) 84
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations 85
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 92

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS[2]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BANANA PLANT QUARANTINES (NO. 31 FOREIGN) AND (NO. 32 DOMESTIC)

BAN LIFTED ON IMPORTATION AND DOMESTIC MOVEMENT OF BANANA PLANTS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 27, 1951.

Two quarantines that prohibit both the importation into the United States of foreign banana plants and plant parts other than fruits, and the domestic movement of banana plants and plant parts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, are being revoked effective May 2, 1951, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

Entry of foreign banana planting stock will now be subject to the protective provisions of the quarantine regulating the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds.

Prohibition of domestic movement of banana plants was for the purpose of protecting the banana industry of the Continental United States against the New Guinea sugarcane weevil from Hawaii and the West Indian cane weevil from Puerto Rico. These two insects are now regarded as unimportant pests of bananas. Also there has been no development of banana plantings on the United States mainland, as was anticipated when these prohibitory quarantines were adopted in 1918.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 31, 32 Effective May 2, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

REVOCATION OF QUARANTINES PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF BANANA PLANTS AND PROHIBITING INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SUCH PLANTS AND PORTIONS THEREOF FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Notice of proposed rule making was published on February 1, 1951, in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 934) pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238) regarding the revocation of the quarantine prohibiting the importation, from all foreign countries and localities into the United States, of any variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or portions thereof, except the fruit (7 CFR 319.31), and also regarding the revocation of the quarantine prohibiting the movement, from Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, of all species and varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or portions thereof (7 CFR 301.32). After consideration of

[2] The quarantine and other official announcements in this publication were issued in 1951 by the then Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration. Enforcement of foreign plant quarantines and those affecting territories and possessions of the United States was delegated to the Plant Quarantine Branch of the Agricultural Research Service under the Department of Agriculture reorganization effective January 2, 1954. At the same time, enforcement of the remaining domestic plant quarantines was delegated to the Plant Pest Control Branch of the Agricultural Research Service.

all relevant matter presented, the Secretary of Agriculture hereby revokes, effective May 2, 1951, the said quarantine designated as 7 CFR 319.31 and the said quarantine designated as 7 CFR 301.32.

Inasmuch as these revocations relieve restrictions heretofore imposed, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Secs. 7, 8, 37 Stat. 317, 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 160, 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of April 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 1, 1951, 8:48 a. m.; 16 F. R. 3828.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

BARBERRY SHIPMENTS AFFECTED BY NEW RULES AGAINST BLACK STEM RUST OF GRAINS

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 16, 1951.

Quarantine measures to prevent the interstate movement of the three groups of rust-susceptible hosts of the black stem rust disease of grains have been modified and strengthened in amendments of the black stem rust quarantine and regulations effective September 20, 1951, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

These changes affect only nurserymen whose premises have already been inspected and who are now authorized to ship interstate rust-resistant varieties of the three groups of hosts—barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.

The most important amendment requires that barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants moved interstate under the regulations must be grown on their own roots, rather than on other rootstock. This was not previously required. If rust-resistant varieties are grafted on rust-susceptible roots, as is sometimes done, there is always the possibility that susceptible sprouts may grow from the roots.

Another change allows the conditional movement of rust-resistant barberry and mahoberberis plants of less than two seasons' growth between authorized nurserymen regardless of whether they are located within or without the States where the stem rust is being eradicated. Previous regulations prohibited the interstate movement of such plants.

A further amendment allows an approved nurseryman within an eradication State to obtain mahonia seeds from another approved nurseryman outside such a State under certain prescribed safeguards.

Also a nurseryman is allowed to hold a certificate of inspection and at the same time have on his premises varieties of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants being held under agreement with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, pending determination that they are rust-resistant.

States in which barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants susceptible to black stem rust are being eradicated are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 38

Effective September 20, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENTS OF BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On June 1, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 5135) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of the Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 (7 CFR Supp. 301.38) and §§ 301.38–1 (b), 301.38–6 (a) (1), 301.38–6 (b) (1), and 301.38–7 (a) of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine (7 CFR Supp. 301.38–1 (b), 301.38–6 (a) (1), 301.38–6 (b) (1), 301.38–7 (a)). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.38, 301.38–1 (b), 301.38–6 (a) (1), 301.38–6 (b) (1), and 301.38–7 (a) in the following respects:

1. Section 301.38 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.38 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, to prevent the establishment of continuous local sources of infection of the destructive disease of small grains known as the black stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*) in grain-growing areas. Hereafter, plants of berberis, mahonia, or mahoberberis, or parts thereof capable of propagation, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation, from any State of the United States or the District of Columbia into any other State of the United States or the District of Columbia in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in §§ 301.38–1 to 301.38–11: *Provided,* That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the species of plants to which the regulations in §§ 301.38–1 to 301.38–11 apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective for such period and for such plants or parts thereof capable of propagation as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected States.

2. Section 301.38–1 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.*—Plants growing on their own roots or parts of such plants capable of propagation, other than seeds and fruits, of any species, horticultural variety, or hybrid within the genera berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis.

3. Section 301.38–6 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.38–6 *Conditions of movement*—(a) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.*—(1) Movement is prohibited of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants, other than those designated as rust-resistant, except that parts of mahonia plants without roots intended for decorative purposes are herby exempt from the requirements of these regulations. Movement is also prohibited of rust-resistant barberry and mahoberberis plants of less than two seasons' growth, except that such movement is authorized in any case where a nurseryman holding a valid certificate of inspection, upon application to the Chief of the Bureau, is granted authority in writing to receive rust-resistant plants of less than two seasons' growth from another nurseryman holding a valid certificate of inspection, provided the receiving nurseryman shall agree that such plants (*i*) will be retained for at least two growing seasons and kept separate from plants eligible for movement, (*ii*) will be available for examination by an inspector prior to their movement to determine their trueness to species and variety, and (*iii*) will be immediately destroyed by the nurseryman if determined untrue as to species and variety.

4. Section 301.38–6 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis seeds and fruits.*—(1) Movement of seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants into the eradication States is prohibited from any point outside thereof, except that such movement of mahonia seeds is authorized in any case where a nurseryman possessing a valid certificate of inspection, upon application to the Chief of the Bureau, is granted authority in writing to obtain such seeds from sources outside the eradication States under the following conditions:

(*i*) The receiving nurseryman shall state the location of the plants from which the seeds will be obtained.

(*ii*) The receiving nurseryman shall agree (a) that he will obtain such seeds only from a nurseryman possessing a valid certificate of inspection, (b) that such seeds will be used solely for growing commercial stock in his nursery, (c) that plants grown from such seeds will be retained for at least one growing season, (d) that such plants will be kept separate from plants eligible for movement, (e) that such plants will be available for examination by an inspector prior to their movement to determine their trueness as to species and variety, and (f) that such plants will be immediately destroyed by the nurseryman if determined untrue as to species and variety.

5. Section 301.38–7 (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.38–7 *Conditions governing the issuance of permits*—(a) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.*—Permits will be issued to nurserymen for movement of rust-resistant plants and parts thereof capable of propagation (other than seeds and fruits) after determination by an inspector that no plants other than those which are rust-resistant are growing in the nursery or in the environs thereof. If barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants not designated as rust-resistant are found in the nursery or in the environs thereof, certificates of inspection will be withheld until such plants have been eliminated to the satisfaction of the inspector, except that certificates of inspection may be issued to nurseries having in the nursery or environs thereof varieties of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants being held by nurserymen under agreement with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine pending determination by that Bureau that such plants are rust-resistant.

The purpose of the amendment of § 301.38 is to eliminate the first proviso thereof because the proviso merely duplicates provisions spelled out in greater detail in the supplemental regulations.

The purpose of the amendment of § 301.38–1 (b) is to require that barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants moved in accordance with regulations in this subpart shall be grown on their own roots. The amendment of § 301.38–6 (a) (1) allows the conditional movement of barberry and mahoberberis plants of less than two seasons' growth between approved nurserymen either within or without the eradication States. Section 301.38–6 (b) (1) is amended to allow an approved nurseryman within an eradication State to obtain mahonia seeds from another approved nurseryman outside such State under prescribed safeguards. As amended, § 301.38–7 (a) allows a nurseryman to retain a certificate of inspection while having on the premises varieties of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants being held under agreement pending determination that they are rust-resistant.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These amendments shall be effective September 20, 1951.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of August 1951.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 20, 1951, 8:48 a. m.; 16 F. R. 8269.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FLAG SMUT DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 59)

HEARING TO CONSIDER QUARANTINE ON WHEAT FROM FLAG-SMUT-INFECTED COUNTRIES

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 12, 1951.

Addition of 16 foreign countries to the localities from which wheat and wheat products are prohibited entry into the United States because of flag-smut infection will be considered at a public hearing to be held at 3 p. m., March 30, in room 509 of the Department of Agriculture's Administration Building, Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

The possibility of adding sweet clover seed, wheat straw and chaff, and contaminated bagging to the commodities prohibited entry, also will be discussed. As an alternative, consideration will be given to revoking the flag-smut quarantine.

Wheat and wheat products that might contain spores that produce the flag-smut disease are now prohibited entry into the United States from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain. This disease is also reported to occur in Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Caucasia, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Palestine, Persia, Portugal, Tunisia, Turkestan, and Turkey. These are the countries proposed for addition to the quarantine.

Prohibiting the entry of sweet clover seed is being considered because such seed is harvested along with wheat in at least one of the infected countries. The clover seed is recovered from the threshed wheat in the cleaning process. Contaminated sweet clover seed could be as effective in introducing this disease as the wheat itself.

Wheat straw or chaff, and bags that have been filled with either contaminated wheat or field seed, coming from a country where flag-smut exists, also will be considered as commodities that might be prohibited.

Flag-smut, a fungus disease of wheat, is responsible for serious losses in wheat production in many countries of the world.

Certain varieties of wheat are more susceptible than others to particular strains of the flag-smut fungus. The exact strains existing in each of the infected foreign countries is not known.

In the United States, there are varieties of wheat highly resistant to a strain of the fungus known to exist here for over 30 years. Some of these same varieties, however, have been found in recent experiments by Agricultural Department plant pathologists to be very susceptible to certain of the foreign strains.

Comments and communications on this subject will be considered at the hearing if received by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C., prior to March 29.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ADVISABILITY OF REVISING, EXTENDING, OR LIFTING FLAG SMUT DISEASE QUARANTINE

FEBRUARY 2, 1951.

Pursuant to sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159, 160), notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering the advisability of revising, extending, or lifting the quarantine on account of flag smut disease (7 CFR 319.59, B. E. P. Q.—Q. 59).

Effective February 1, 1926, the aforesaid quarantine prohibited the importation of all species and varieties of wheat from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain, on account of the flag smut disease, which was not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States. Wheat products, except those so milled or processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores, were also prohibited entry.

Races of the flag smut disease have been recorded from the United States. Wheat varieties resistant to races of the disease in this country are susceptible to some races occurring in other countries. The disease is reported, in addition to the countries named in the quarantine, from Afhganistan, Bulgaria, Caucasus (including Azerbaidzhan, South Russia, and Transcaucasia), Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Palestine, Persia, Portugal, Tunisia, Turkestan, and Turkey. Wheat products of the milling processes, such as bran, screenings, shorts, thistle sharps, pollards, etc., do not represent products which have been so milled as to have destroyed flag smut spores and are considered to be capable of carrying the disease. Notwithstanding this, they have been offered for entry into the United States.

Information recently received indicates that it is the practice in some flag smut disease areas to recover *Melilotus indica* seed from threshed wheat during the cleaning process. Field seeds so recovered could bear flag smut spores superficially and thus become a means of spreading the disease.

Wheat straw and chaff may likewise be the means of introducing the disease when entered from flag smut countries, either as such, or as material accompanying other entries (e. g., litter fouling a conveyance or imports, bedding for animals, or packing materials for other commodities). Bags which have been used to contain wheat or seeds recovered from threshed wheat in the cleaning process in flag smut countries could also bear the spors and be a means of introducing the disease.

It therefore becomes necessary to consider the advisability of revising this quarantine to accord with current knowledge of the world distribution of the disease and to take cognizance of the wheat products and materials which may carry it, or of lifting the quarantine because of its present limited protection to the wheat industry of this country. Because "wheat screenings" consisting of field seeds which are recovered from threshed wheat in the cleaning process are also offered for entry from flag smut countries, consideration should be given to the necessity of forbidding or restricting their importation to prevent the introudction of the flag smut disease. Similar consideration should be given to the necessity for prohibiting or restricting the entry of bags previously used to contain wheat or field seeds recovered from threshed wheat in the cleaning process. Inasmuch as foreign wheat has been permitted importation into the Virgin Islands of the United States and may be reshipped therefrom to other States, Territories, or Districts of the United States, without restriction, consideration should be given to making the quarantine specifically applicable to importations into that District as a further protection to the wheat industry of this country. Inclusion of wheat straw and chaff in a revised quarantine would require a minor change in the quarantine relating to packing materials (7 CFR 319.69, B. E. P. Q.—Q.69).

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 316, 317; U. S. C. 159, 160), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 509, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, commencing at 3:00 p. m. on March 30, 1951, to consider the advisability, as above set forth, of revising the said quarantine (7 CFR 319.59, B. E. P. Q.—Q.59) to further prohibit or restrict the entry of wheat and certain wheat products and materials and of field seeds recovered from threshed wheat and of bags used to contain wheat or field seeds recovered from threshed wheat in the cleaning process in flag smut countries in order to prevent the introduction of the flag smut disease of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.) from the countries named, or of lifting the said quarantine. A companion change may also be required in 7 CFR 319.69 (b) to accord with any action taken with respect to wheat straw and chaff under 7 CFR 319.59. Any person interested in the consideration of any of the matters set forth above may appear and be heard in person or by attorney.

This notice of public hearing is not intended to take the place of the notice of proposed rule making contemplated by section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003). When an opportunity has been had to consider the evidence adduced and testimony offered at the public hearing, the action then proposed to be taken will be announced and a reasonable opportunity will be afforded to any interested person to submit his views, arguments and data respecting such proposed action, orally or in wiring, to the Chief of the aforesaid Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington, D. C., the 2d day of February 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 7, 1951, 8:59 a. m.; 16 F. R. 1207.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 542, Rev., Admt. 1 Effective December 7, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOLOMOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING METHOD OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FRUITS FROM MEXICO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 319.56–2 of the regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, 7 CFR 319.56), the ad-

ministrative instructions (7 CFR, 1950 Supp., 319.56–2g) issued to prescribe methods of treatment which will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56–2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico of commercially sound oranges, grapefruit, and Manila mangoes, are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. The title of § 319.56–2g is amended to read as follows:

Administrative instructions prescribing method of treatment of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and Manila mangoes from Mexico.

2. § 319.56–2g (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The approved vapor-heat schedule of treatment specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56–2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for (i) the importation from Mexico of commercially sound grapefruit and Manila mangoes, free of leaves and other plant debris, or (ii) the importation from Mexico during the 5-month period beginning November 1 and ending the following March 31, of commercially sound tangerines, with tight skins and free from air pockets or puffiness, and free of leaves and other debris.

The purpose of the foregoing amendment is to authorize the issuance of permits for the importation of tangerines from Mexico, between November 1 and the following March 31, provided the fruits are commercially sound, with tight skins and free of air pockets or puffiness, are free of leaves and other plant debris, and have been given the prescribed vapor-heat treatment. Research has disclosed that such importations under the prescribed conditions may be authorized without increasing the risk of spread of injurious insects. Mexican shippers have not heretofore been able to qualify their tangerines for importation. Accordingly, the foregoing amendment relieves restrictions now in effect. In order to be of maximum benefit to such shippers, the new authorization should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing amendment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since this amendment relieves restrictions it may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall be effective December 7, 1951.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR 319.56–2.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of December 1951.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 6, 1951, 8:54 a. m.; 16 F. R. 12331.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 303—COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

GOLDEN NEMATODE SUPPRESSIVE PROGRAM, 1951 SEASON

Pursuant to the authority vested by section 6 of the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C., Sup. 3, 150e; 62 Stat. 442), and having determined that the State of New York, through legislation, appropriations, and quarantine regulations has taken action and provided funds and means to carry out effectively a cooperative program to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the known infestation of the golden nematode in accord with the other provisions of the Golden Nematode Act, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York cooperatively determined that the following procedures and rates shall be used in compensating growers in the portion of Long Island, New York, where the golden nematode is known to occur, for

carrying out a program for the control and suppression of this nematode during the 1951 season:

Sec.
303.1 Compensation only to nongrowers of potatoes.
303.2 Compensation to owner-operators.
303.3 Agreement and voucher forms.

AUTHORITY: §§ 303.1 to 303.3 issued under sec. 6, 62 Stat. 442; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 150e.

§ 303.1 *Compensation only to nongrowers of potatoes.*—Compensation will be paid only to those growers who refrained from planting potatoes on land infested or exposed to infestation by the golden nematode, and who grew on such lands only such crops as were approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

§ 303.2 *Compensation to owner-operators*—(a) *Apportionment of losses.*—Losses to owner-operators of lands infested by or exposed to the golden nematode who refrained from growing potatoes shall be borne by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, and the owner-operator.

(b) *Joint payments by Federal and State governments.*—The full and uniform amount to be paid jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York to each owner-operator of lands infested by or exposed to the golden nematode shall be at the rate of $80 per acre, divided equally between the two named agencies. The payment of $80 will be made only to owners who have complied in good faith with all regulations concerning the golden nematode promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

(c) *Computation of payments.*—It has peen determined that, based on (1) the estimated value of crops that were approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York for production on lands infested by the golden nematode, (2) an analysis of the average cost of producing potatoes in Nassau County, Long Island, New York, (3) the average annual yield of potatoes in said Nassau County, and (4) the estimated sale value of potatoes in that area, the joint compensation of $80 per acre will not be more than two-thirds of the total loss accruing to the owner-operator.

§ 303.3 *Agreement and voucher forms.*—As a condition of payment each owner-operator shall enter into an agreement with the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, which shall be executed at least in duplicate. One fully executed copy of the agreement and a certificate by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, both of which shall be substantially in the form appended hereto, shall be attached to and made a part of each voucher (Standard Form 1034) executed by a grower seeking to receive compensation from the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the voucher shall be stated substantially as follows:

One-half of compensation for refraining from planting potatoes on ------- acres of land infested by or exposed to the golden nematode.

These regulations shall be effective September 4, 1951, and shall supersede 7 CFR, Supp., § 303.1–1 to 303.1–4, inclusive, effective December 18, 1950.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of August 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Concurred with: July 30, 1951.

C. CHESTER DU MOND,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 4, 1951, 8:48 a. m.; 16 F. R. 8972.]

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO GOLDEN NEMATODE SUPPRESSIVE PROGRAM, 1951 SEASON

Agency designated to act for Federal Government.—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to carry out, on behalf of the Federal Government, the cooperative program to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the golden nematode.

Agent of Secretary of Agriculture to determine eligibility for payment.—The Federal official in charge of the Golden Nematode Project, working under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the authorized

agent of the Secretary of Agriculture in determining eligibility for compensation under the regulations in this subpart and approving the amount of compensation to be provided by the United States Department of Agriculture to any owner-operator who refrained from planting potatoes during 1951.

Enabling legislation by the State of New York authorizing State cooperation, required by section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act as a requisite for Federal participation, is contained in Chapter 338 approved March 29, 1951. Regulations pertaining to the cooperative program to suppress the Golden Nematode for the 1950 season became effective December 18, 1950, 7 CFR, Supp., § 303.1–4. The program to suppress the golden nematode was cooperatively reviewed November 20, 1950 and it was jointly agreed that for the season of 1951 the procedures followed in the 1950 season, with the exception of State compensation to nonowners of land involved, would be continued but that the rate of compensation paid to each owner-operator of lands infested by or exposed to the golden nematode would be reduced to the rate of $80 per acre. Information in reference to this proposed change was presented to the land owners in advance of planting operations. Land owners recognized the value of the program for suppressing, controlling, and preventing the spread of the golden nematode.

Compliance with the provisions of the regulations is not obligatory, but confers a benefit upon eligible growers. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found, upon good cause, that further notice and public procedure on these regulations are unnecessary, impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for their issuance effective less than 30 days after publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of August 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Concurred with: July 30, 1951.

C. CHESTER DU MOND,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 4, 1951, 8:48 a. m.; 16 F. R. 8989.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386, Revised — Effective November 5, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the second proviso of Gypsy Moth and Brown-tail Moth Quarantine No. 45 (7 CFR 301.45), issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and being satisfied from the evidence submitted that the movement of the articles listed herein will not result in the dissemination of the gypsy moth or brown-tail moth, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine hereby amends the administrative instructions (7 CFR 301.45a; B. E. P. Q. 386, Rev.) exempting certain articles from the requirements of the regulations supplemental to such quarantine (7 CFR 301.45–1 *et seq.*) to read as follows:

§ 301.45a *Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from requirements of regulations supplemental to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine.*— The interstate movement of the following articles, except when they are maintained under conditions exposing them to infestation, is hereby exempted from the requirements of the regulations supplemental to the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (7 CFR 301.45–1 *et seq.*):

(a) *Timber Products*

1. Manufactured wood products, such as box shooks, shingles, laths, flooring, furniture, containers, crates, handles, dowels, staves, and industrial blocking.
2. Lumber dressed four sides by running through a planer and ends clipped.
3. Lumber, square edged, without bark, direct from the saw.
4. Lumber, kiln dried, when waybills or other transportation papers are labeled to show that lumber was kiln dried.
5. Novelties, except those containing untreated bark.
6. Shavings, sawdust, wood flour, excelsior, excelsior waste and cedar bedding.

(b) *Plants and Plant Parts*

1. Seeds, fruits and cones.
2. Deciduous cuttings without leaves, or evergreen cuttings, when not more than 12 inches in length, and articles constructed of such cuttings, such as wreaths, sprays and roping.
3. All woody plants and parts thereof that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year and when so labeled on the outside of the container.
4. Plants:
   - Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
   - Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
   - Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
   - Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.).
5. Cuttings:
   - Acacia (*Acacia* spp.).
   - Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*).
   - California peppertree (*Schinus molle*).
   - Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*).
   - Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).
   - Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
   - Heather (*Erica* spp., *Calluna* spp.).
   - Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens, Viscum, album etc.*).
   - Oregon cedar (*Thuya plicata*).
   - Oregon holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).
   - Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
   - Salal (known to the trade as lemon cuttings) (*Gaultheria shallon*).
   - Scions.
   - Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.
   - Leaves of deciduous trees that have been treated or dyed.

(c) *Stone and Quarry Products*

1. Freshly quarried, mined, or manufactured feldspar, granite, mica, marble, quartz and slate.
2. Stone and quarry products when processed by crushing, grinding or pulverizing.

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 386, as revised effective July 19, 1948. These instructions shall become effective November 5, 1951, and shall thereafter remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

The foregoing administrative instructions add several articles to the list of those that may move interstate from the regulated areas without certification. Accordingly they relieve restrictions now in effect. Several items included in the previous list have been omitted because they are no longer being shipped, or they are not woody-stemmed plants or parts thereof and therefore are not subject to the certification requirements. In order to be of maximum benefit to shippers of these articles, the exemptions should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since these instructions relieve restrictions they may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of October 1951.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 2, 1951, 8:57 a. m.; 16 F. R. 11206.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

IMPROVED QUARANTINE CERTIFICATION TREATMENT AUTHORIZED FOR HAWAIIAN PRODUCE

(Press Notice)

APRIL 24, 1951.

A cheaper, speedier method of treating a number of perishable commodities prior to their certification for shipment from Hawaii to the United States mainland under the domestic fruit and vegetable quarantine, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. This improved method involves fumigation of the commodities with ethylene dibromide at the rate of one-half pound per 1,000 cubic feet of space. A 2-hour exposure period at 70° F. is required.

Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which developed the new method, states that this type of treatment is authorized for avocado, bell pepper, bitter melon, Cavendish banana, cucumber, papaya, pineapple, string beans, and Zucchini squash.

Research work on which this treatment is based was performed by J. W. Balock, entomologist at the Bureau's laboratory in Honolulu. D. L. Lindgren of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Calif., participated in the screening tests in Hawaii which indicated the initial promise of ethylene dibromide as a fumigant for eliminating fruit fly infestations. Ernest Akamine, Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station physiologist, studied the tolerance of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables to the fumigant.

Treatment is required as a condition for quarantine certification of many Hawaiian fruits and vegetables intended for interstate shipment. This is due to their possible infestation with the Oriental fruit fly, the melon fly, and the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Of 53 compounds tested, ethylene dibromide proved to be the most toxic fumigant to eggs and larvae of the Oriental fruit fly. Tests also showed that it is a satisfactory fumigant for the eggs and maggots of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Tests for fumigant injury to these commodities showed no commercial damage at the ethylene dibromide concentration lethal to fruit flies.

Other results of these tests showed that on a weight basis, ethylene dibromide is 17 times as effective as methyl bromide in destroying the immature stages of the Oriental fruit fly in papaya.

Analyses of commodities fumigated with this chemical show no bromine residue of public health significance.

Vapor-heat treatment was formerly the only method approved for certification of papayas, bellpeppers, Italian squash, and tomatoes. Methyl bromide fumigation and vapor-heat treatment have more recently been approved for the treatment of pineapples. Vapor-heat treatment requires rather extensive equipment and involves a minimum period of some 11 to 16 hours. A 6-hour treating period is specified for methyl bromide fumigation. The newly approved treatment greatly shortens the treating period.

Cooperative experimental work performed in California by research workers of that State has shown that many of their fruits and vegetables are more tolerant to ethylene dibromide fumigation than to any other treatment tested. This would be an important contribution to Oriental fruit fly eradiation were this wily insect to evade the rigid controls now set up to keep it out of the United States mainland.

B. E. P. Q. 592 Effective April 20, 1951

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE FUMIGATION APPROVED AS A CONDITION FOR CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 13

In accordance with 7 CFR 301.13–4 (b) of the regulations supplemental to Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 13, ethylene dibromide fumigation, applied in the following manner, is hereby designated as an administratively approved procedure that meets the requirements for the certification of avocado, bellpepper, bitter melon, Cavendish banana, cucumber, papaya, pineapple, string beans, and Zucchini squash for interstate movement from Hawaii:

Approved atmospheric fumigation.—Treatment is to be given in an approved atmospheric fumigation vault for a period of two hours at a minimum temperature of 70° F., with a dosage of one-half pound of ethylene dibromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load.

Fumigation vaults and equipment must be approved for that purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Such vaults must be equipped with a gas-tight glass window to permit a view inside the chamber while fumigation is in progress. The ethylene dibromide must be applied in the liquid state and heated over an electric hot-plate or other suitable means until vaporization is completed. The exposure time of two hours shall be calculated from the time vaporization is completed. A circulating fan shall be kept running in the vault throughout the fumigation period. Commodities to be fumigated must be placed in the vault in open containers.

Tests show that there is no detectable difference between untreated papaya, pineapple, cucumber, Zucchini squash, and bitter melon, and these commodities fumigated as authorized herein, after a minimum storage of 5 to 6 days at 55° F. Fumigated avocados, string beans, bellpeppers, and Cavendish bananas show slight though questionable effects, but are considered commercially acceptable.

Both fumigations and subsequent handling of the fruits and vegetables must be under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Fumigated fruits and vegetables must be safeguarded against reinfestation during the period prior to shipment in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Certification of these commodities for interstate movement will be based on both the treatment and compliance with the prescribed post-treatment safeguards.

All costs of treatment and prescribed post-treatment safeguards, other than the services of the supervising inspector, shall be borne by the owner of the commodities, or his representative.

While the prescribed treatment is judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with these commodities, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of treatment.

This approval shall be effective April 20, 1951.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.13-4 (b).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of April 1951.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

REVOCATION OR EXTENSION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO BE CONSIDERED

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 6, 1951.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of either revoking the federal Japanese beetle quarantine or extending it to include the States of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, and South Carolina has been scheduled by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., on March 30, 1951. The hearing will be held in room 509 of the Department's Administration Building at 10 a. m.

Various phases of the federal Japanese beetle quarantine now regulating the interstate movement of plant material will be considered at the hearing. Spread of the insect in recent years will be discussed in detail. As part of these considerations, it will be possible for interested persons to present their views as to the feasibility of revoking or continuing the federal regulatory activities.

There are now improved methods of chemically controlling the beetle, and biological means of control have been introduced. There also has been an extensive distribution of information concerning these means of protecting agricultural crops and home plantings against this pest.

During recent years, however, there has occurred some rather extensive artificial spread of the insect for considerable distances from the federally regulated area. This has resulted in what are regarded as persistent and significant infestations in one or more localities in the seven States listed for quarantine

extension consideration. Cooperative Federal-State chemical control programs have been carried on at most of these isolated infestations. Movement of host plant material from such sections has largely been under the provisions of State quarantines.

One of the principal items to be considered at the hearing is whether the continued spread of the insect has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further federal attempts to retard its movements.

Another consideration is whether the States in which the Japanese beetle has not yet become established are able to provide, under State authority, more advantageously and economically, protection against beetle invasion.

Whether control methods have been so improved that it is now feasible for the federal government to relinquish its control attempts to the States, municipalities, or individuals concerned will be another subject for discussion.

Finally, consideration will be given to whether the advantages of maintaining the Federal regulations justify the cost of administration and the expense to the shippers of complying with the requirements.

Areas already regulated because of the Japanese beetle include the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and parts of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EITHER REVOKING THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE OR EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE TO THE STATES OF GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, NORTH CAROLINA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

FEBRUARY 2, 1951.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect which is known to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, has been discovered in certain parts of the States of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of either (a) revoking Notice of quarantine No. 48 and supplementary regulations on account of the Japanese beetle (7 CFR 301.48 *et seq.*), or (b) extending this quarantine to the additional States in which the beetle has been found and regulating the movement from these States or areas therein where the beetle has been discovered, of possible host material, comprising (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables.

The interstate movement of these host materials from quarantined States has been regulated for many years for the purpose of retarding the artificial spread of the Japanese beetle and preventing the establishment of new centers of infestation. The last public hearing at which the Japanese beetle situation was similarly considered was held November 16, 1935. Since that hearing, improved methods of chemically controlling the beetle, the introduction of biological control methods, and more extensive distribution of information concerning means of protecting agricultural crops and home plantings against this pest have made possible cheaper and more easily applied means of localized eradication of the insect. During the same interval there has also occurred some rather extensive spread of the beetle for considerable distances from the federally regulated area.

Cooperative Federal-State chemical control programs have been carried on at most of these isolated infestations. Movement of host plant material from such sections has largely been under the provisions of State quarantines.

In view of these improvements in means of combating the beetle, as well as the extent of the beetle spread in recent years, it is considered advisable to review all these recent developments. For this purpose a public hearing is being called.

At this hearing there will be considered (a) whether the continued spread of the Japanese beetle by natural flight and artificial dissemination has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further expenditures by

the Federal Government in attempting to retard distribution of the pest in interstate commerce; (b) whether control methods have been so improved that it is now feasible for the Federal Government to relinquish its control attempts to the States, municipalities, or individuals affected; (c) whether the advantages of maintaining the Federal quarantine regulations justify the cost of administration and the expense to the shippers of complying with the requirements; and (d) whether the States in which the Japanese beetle has not yet become established are able to provide under State authority, more advantageously and economically than can be done through Federal action, protection against the establishment of new centers of infestation carried by commercial and private shipments of infested products.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Room 509, Administration Building, United States Department of Agriculture, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 30, 1951, in order that any person interested in the proposed revocation or revision may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on these subjects or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C,. on or before March 28, 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, February 7, 1951, 8:58 a. m.; 16 F. R. 1184.]

DETAILS OF JAPANESE BEETLE FARM PRODUCTS QUARANTINE ANNOUNCED BY USDA

(Press Notice)

JUNE 1, 1951.

Fewer fruits and vegetables will require certification when this summer's Japanese beetle quarantine on farm products gets into operation in mid-June, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. These requirements will start either June 12 or 26, based on anticipated beetle emergence at the shipping points.

Certification requirements will apply only to carlot and truckload shipments of fresh corn on the cob, fresh beans in the pod, cabbage, apples, and peaches, according to Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These are the farm products that are likely to be infested at time of harvest and to harbor beetles in the commercial pack. Special treatment or handling of these commodities is required before thay are safe to move from infested to noninfested States. This type of certification was formerly required for all fruits and vegetables.

Effective at 12:01 a. m., June 12, the certification requirements will apply to Sussex County, Delaware; counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester, in Maryland; and, in Virginia, the counties of Accomac, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Starting at 12:01 a. m., June 26, the same regulations will be extended to all of Delaware and New Jersey; all of Maryland except Allegany and Garrett counties; the Pennsylvania counties of Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York; in Virginia, counties of Accomac, Fairfax, Loudon, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk; as well as the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, in West Virginia.

Seasonal beetle control activities also will include observations and treatments of empty refrigerator cars that might pick up hitchhiking beetles and transport them to uninvaded sections. Also, trucks moving through the area where beetles are flying will need to keep their ventilators screened.

Inspectors will be stationed at commercial airfields to assist in the inspection and chemical aerosoling of plane interiors and cargo. They will also check to see that passengers and crew are not unwittingly carrying in a few beetles that may have

alighted on their clothing. Similar inspections and treatment will be secured at service fields through cooperation of Air Force and Naval personnel.

Recent years' summer inspections have disclosed that improved practices in the grading and packaging of cut flowers have greatly reduced the likelihood of beetles being accidentally transported to beetle-free territory with commercial flower shipments. Unless an unusual situation should be observed at a particular cut flower shipping establishment, no certification requirements for this commodity are contemplated for the 1951 season.

Addresses of local plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine who can supply the necessary inspection or treating services will be available to truck operators at shipping and loading points within the beetle-area.

Handbills giving details of the summer requirements are being distributed to truckers stopping at State weighing stations, truck centers, loading points, bridges, and ferry slips. Information concerning termination of the certification requirements will be distributed in the same manner when the adult beetle flight is over for the season.

SEASONAL JAPANESE BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE

JUNE 7, 1951.

Regulatory requirements of section 301.48–4 of the regulations supplemental to Japanese Beetle Quarantine No. 48 will become effective 12:01 a. m., June 12, 1951 insofar as they relate to the interstate movement of refrigerator cars, ventilated van and refrigerator type trucks regardless of load: as well as certification of fresh corn on the cob, cabbage, apples, peaches and fresh beans in the pod, in carlot and truckload shipments from:

Counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester in *MARYLAND;* and

Counties of Accomac, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton and Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk and Suffolk in *VIRGINIA,*

to or through points outside the Japanese beetle regulated area.

Arrangements for the certification of these regulated articles may be made at the following locations:

	TELEPHONE
MARYLAND	
Salisbury—Room 203, New Post Office Bldg	Salisbury 2–1461.
Salisbury—Auction Block	Salisbury 9873 and 9742.
Berlin—Harrisons Packing House	Berlin 29.
Princess Anne—Farmers Auction Block	Princess Anne 175.
DELAWARE	
Harrington—W. G. Stokes	Harrington 404.
Dover—State Board of Agriculture	Dover 2271.
VIRGINIA	
Norfolk—415 New Post Office Bldg	Norfolk 4–4244.
Nelsonia—Auction Block.	
Exmore—M. J. Duer & Co. at Auction Block	Belle Haven 2241.

These restrictions shall remain in effect during the current season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.

This notice is issued in compliance with 7 CFR 301.48–4 (a) (2), 14 F. R. 1866.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SEASONAL JAPANESE BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE

JUNE 14, 1951.

Regulatory requirements of section 301.48–4 of the regulations supplemental to Japanese Beetle Quarantine No. 48 will become effective 12:01 a. m., June 26 1951 insofar as they relate to the interstate movement of refrigerator cars, ventilated van and refrigerator type trucks regardless of load; as well as certification of fresh corn on the cob, cabbage, apples, peaches and fresh beans in the pod, in carlot and truckload shipments from

Delaware—The entire State.
Maryland—The entire State, except the counties of Allegany and Garrett.
New Jersey—The entire State.
Pennsylvania—Counties of: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia and York.
Virginia—Counties of: Accomac, Fairfax, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton and Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk and Suffolk, to or through points outside the Japanese beetle regulated area.
Arrangements for the certification of these regulated articles and information pertaining to truck and railway cars may be made at the following locations:

	Telephone
Delaware	
Harrington—W. G. Stokes	Harrington 404.
Dover—State Board of Agriculture	Dover 2271.
Maryland	
Baltimore Veterans Bldg.	Plaza 8460, Ext 41.
Salisbury—Room 203, New Post Office Bldg.	Salisbury 2–1461.
Salisbury—Auction Block	Salisbury 9873 and 9742.
Berlin—Harrisons Packing House	Berlin 29.
Princess Anne—Farmers Auction Block	Princess Anne 175.
Massachusetts	
Greenfield—20 Sanderson St.	Greenfield 7212.
New Jersey	
Glassboro—Main & High Sts.	Glassboro 4–3060.
Hoboken—209 River St.	Hoboken 3–7400.
Trenton—3179 South Broad St.	Trenton 5–6261.
New York	
Hicksville	Hickesville 3–0009.
Kingston—City Hall	Kingston 5–120.
Pennsylvania	
Philadelphia—Customshouse	Market 7–6000, Ext. 24.
Pittsburgh—Northside P. O. Bldg.	Grant 1–0800, Ext. 395.
West Grove—P. O. Box 18	West Grove 4059.
Virginia	
Norfolk—415 New Post Office Bldg.	Norfolk 4–4244.
Nelsonia—Auction Block.	
Exmore—M. J. Duer & Co. at Auction Block	Belle Haven 2241.
West Virginia	
Martinsburg—Federal State Inspection Office	Martinsburg 4781.

These restrictions shall remain in effect during the current season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.
This notice is issued in compliance with 7 CFR 301.48–4 (a) (2), 14 F. R. 1866.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINATION DATES SET FOR JAPANESE BEETLE RESTRICTIONS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TRUCKS, REFRIGERATOR CARS, AND AIRPLANES

(Press Notice)

August 24, 1951.

Restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables, trucks, refrigerator cars, and airplanes, from areas designated as heavily infested with the Japanese beetle in notices issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under dates June 12 and June 26, 1951 are hereby revoked as follows: For fruits and vegetables, except green corn; trucks refrigerator cars and airplanes, at the close of August 29, 1951; green corn at the close of September 30, 1951.
Year round restrictions are effective under Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the movement of plant material and soil from the entire Japanese beetle regulated area. This comprises roughly the area bounded by Portland, Maine; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va., and Norfolk, Va.
This notice is issued in compliance with 7 CFR Section 301.48–4 (a) (2).

JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREA EXTENDED WITHIN FIVE STATES

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 10, 1951.

Extension of the regulated area for control of Japanese beetles to include all or parts of 3 counties in New York, 45 counties in North Carolina, 7 counties in Ohio, and 1 each in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, effective August 14, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This extension is in line with the Department's proposal of June 21. On this date the Department said it proposed to add North Carolina to the quarantined area, put more than 40 North Carolina counties under regulation, and also extend the regulated areas in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to include important infestations discovered in nonregulated areas of these States. The Japanese beetle quarantine act requires that no less than an entire State may be placed under quarantine, but regulated areas cover only those parts of a State that are actually infested. Shipments of plants and soil from a regulated area must be examined or treated by a Federal inspector before they can be certified for shipment.

Prior to this extension of area, the spread of the Japanese beetle from infestations in North Carolina was controlled only under State regulations. Federal restrictions on the movement from North Carolina of plants, parts of plants, or soil will now be uniform with those that have been in existence for years in the regulated portions of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

A further change in the regulations (also proposed on June 21) eliminates cut flowers as a commodity subject to examination and certification during the flight of the adult beetle.

NOTE.—Following are the counties and parts thereof that are being added to the regulated area:

NEW YORK.—All nonregulated portions of the counties of Monroe and Warren, and the towns of Granby, Hannibal, Mexico, Minetto, New Haven, Palermo, Scriba and Volney, in Oswego County.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson; township of Beaver Dam and city of Canton in Haywood County.

OHIO.—Townships of Layfayette, Linton, Oxford, and Tuscarawas, in Coshocton County; township of Chester, in Geauga County, township of Prairie, in Holmes County; township of Hanover, in Licking County; townships of Benton, Jackson, Lee, Ohio, Salem, and Switzerland, in Monroe County; townships of Adams, Cass, Falls, Hopewell, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Licking, Madison, Monroe, Muskingum, Perry, Salem, Union, and Washington, in Muskingum County; and townships of Adams, Belpre, Dunham, Fearing, Grandview, Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow, Muskingum, Salem, and Warren, in Washington County.

PENNSYLVANIA.—All nonregulated portions of Mercer County.

WEST VIRGINIA.—County of Hampshire.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48 Effective August 14, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENTS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On June 22, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 5954) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of notice of quarantine No. 48 and certain supplementary regulations, as amended (7 CFR and Supp.

301.48, 301.48–2, 301.48–3 (b), 301.48–4 (a) (2), 301.48–5 (c), and 301.48–9). After public hearing and due consideration of all relevant matters presented thereat or in accordance with the said notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the said §§ 301.48, 301.48–2, 301.48–3 (b), 301.48–4 (a) (2), 301.48–5 (c), and 301.48–9 in the following respects:

1. Section 301.48 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48 *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle and under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of Japanese beetles and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (b) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; and (c) fresh fruits and vegetables shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, as long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

2. Section 301.48–2 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and magisterial districts or parts thereof, are hereby designated as regulated areas:

CONNECTICUT.—The entire State.

DELAWARE.—The entire State.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The entire District.

MAINE.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

MARYLAND.—The entire State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The entire State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro,

Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Briston, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

NEW JERSEY.—The entire State.

NEW YORK.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* towns of Granby, Hannibal, Mexico, Minetto, New Haven, Palermo, Schroeppel, Scriba, and Volney, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* town of Waterloo, in *Seneca County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Groton, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—Counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson; township of Beaver Dam and city of Canton in *Haywood County.*

OHIO.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, and village of Lakeville, in *Ashtabula County;* townships of Lafayette, Linton, Oxford, and Tuscarawas, and city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* township of Chester, in *Geauga County;* township of Prairie, in *Holmes County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Hanover, Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* townships of Benton, Jackson, Lee, Ohio, Salem, and Switzerland, in *Monroe County;* townships of Adams, Cass, Falls, Hopewell, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Licking, Madison, Monroe, Muskingum, Perry, Salem, Union, and Washington, in *Muskingum County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* townships of Adams, Belpre, Dunham, Fearing, Grandview, Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow, Muskingum, Newport, Salem, and Warren, and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, LeBoeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washinton, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill

Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The entire State.

VERMONT.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

VIRGINIA.—Counties of Accomac, Alleghany, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Orange, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Rappahannock, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Warwick, Westmoreland, and York; magisterial districts of Charlottesville, Rivanna, and Scottsville, in *Albermarle County;* magisterial district of Elon in *Amherst County;* magisterial district of Forest, in *Bedford County;* magisterial district of Amsterdam, in *Botetourt County;* magisterial districts of Brookville and Otter River, in *Campbell County;* magisterial districts of Horse Pasture and Reed Creek, in *Henry County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* magisterial districts of Dublin, Newbern, and Pulaski, and town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Big Lick, Cave Spring, and Salem, in *Roanoke County;* magisterial districts of Glade Spring and Holston, in *Washington County;* and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Doddridge, Hampshire, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pleasants, Preston, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, and Wetzel; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring, in *Greenbrier County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County;* magisterial districts of Leadsville and New Interest, in *Randolph County;* city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Clay, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Tygard, Union, Walker, and Williams, in *Wood County.*

3. Section 301.48–3 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entolomogy and Plant Quarantine and except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the movement of the following articles from regulated areas to points outside therof is subject to the regulations in this subpart:

(1) Soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure moved independent of or in connection with nursery stock or any other articles or things.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Fresh fruits and vegetables.

4. Section 301.48–4 (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) A certificate or limited permit will be required for the movement of any or all of the articles described in § 301.48–3 (b) (3) only when an inspector's observations in regulated areas disclose either that adult beetles have emerged in large numbers and are actively flying in such quantities that they may infest shipments of these articles to be moved from such areas to nonregulated points, or that such emergence and flight are imminent. Common carriers, shippers, and other interested persons will be informed in advance by appropriate notice of the areas in which these conditions exist, the articles affected, the dates of the imminence or beginning and cessation of adult flights during which certificates or limited permits will be required, and the places where inspections will be made and certificates and permits issued.

5. Section 301.48-5 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent

movement of regulated products and to the cleaning of cars, aircraft, trucks, and other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

6. Section 301.48-9 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48-9 *Inspection of shipments en route.*—Any car, aircraft, vehicle, or container of any kind moved interstate or offered for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is controlled by the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to noninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required by the inspector as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective August 14, 1951.

The purposes of these amendments are to add new territory to the regulated areas, to relieve shippers of cut flowers from the necessity of obtaining certification for such products, and to clarify the phraseology of several other regulations. Prompt action is necessary with respect to the newly regulated areas in order to control the movement therefrom of articles which might spread the Japanese beetle. Lifting of the certification requirements for cut flowers should also be made effective at once so that shippers may operate under this exemption during the current shipping season. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of August 1951.

[SEAL]

C. J. McCormick,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, August 13, 1951, 8:47 a. m.; 16 F. R. 7971.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended Japanese beetle quarantine No. 48 (7 CFR 301.48) to include the State of North Carolina, and has extended the Japanese beetle regulated area, designated in 7 CFR 301.48-2, to include parts of 3 counties in New York, 44 counties and part of another county in North Carolina, parts of 7 counties in Ohio, part of 1 county in Pennsylvania, and 1 county in West Virginia. Seasonal restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers have been removed from section 301.48-3 (b). These amendments are effective August 14, 1951. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

C. J. McCormick,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Herald-Journal, Syracuse, N. Y., August 17, 1951; the News & Observer, Raleigh, N. C., August 17, 1951; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, August 17, 1951; the Daily Times, Erie, Pa., August 18, 1951; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., August 17, 1951.]

JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREA EXTENDED IN LAKE COUNTY OHIO

(Press Notice)

October 18, 1951.

Extension of the regulated area for control of Japanese beetles to include Painesville and Perry townships, Lake County, Ohio, effective October 22, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. Interstate shipments of plants and soil from a regulated area must be inspected or treated by a Federal inspector before they can be certified for shipment.

Recently completed surveys have disclosed an unexpected dispersion of the Japanese beetle in these two nonregulated townships. Shipments of plants and

soil from these affected areas are now governed by informal agreements between the growers and the Ohio State Department of Agriculture. This extension of the federally regulated area will apply to these townships the same restrictions on the movement of plants, parts of plants, or soil that have been effective for years in the regulated portions of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act these 14 States and the District of Columbia are quarantined, but the regulated areas are limited to those parts of these States that are actually infested.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48 Effective October 22, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48–2 *et seq.*) by extending the regulated area designated in § 301.48–2, as amended (16 F. R. 7971), to include the townships of Painesville and Perry, in Lake County, Ohio.

This amendment shall be effective October 22, 1951.

A recently completed survey in Lake County, Ohio discloses that there has been an unexpected dispersion of Japanese beetles in the two townships added to the regulated area by this amendment. These townships contain a heavy concentration of nurseries, some 35 of which have been found infested.

Regulation of the movement of nursery stock and other articles as provided herein must become effective as soon as possible in order to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle to uninfested States. Nurserymen affected by this revision have been informed of the intention to extend the Federal quarantine regulations to include the two townships and are now operating their establishments under informal, emergency agreements with the Ohio State Department of Agriculture. Such agreements contain the same provisions respecting intrastate shipments that are imposed on interstate shipments by this amendment. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this amendment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication. Such notice and hearing are not required by any other statute.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of October 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 19, 1951, 8:53 a. m.; 16 F. R. 10720.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has extended the Japanese beetle regulated area, designated in 7 CFR 301.48–2, to include the townships of Painesville and Perry, in Lake County, Ohio. This amendment is effective October 22, 1951. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Painesville Telegraph, Painesville, Ohio, October 25, 1951.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO OVERTIME WORK AT BORDER PORTS, SEAPORTS, AND AIRPORTS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, OVERTIME, NIGHT, AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES AT BORDER, COASTAL, AND AIRPORTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 735, 81st Congress, approved August 28, 1950, to pay employees of the Department performing inspection, certification or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them and to accept reimbursement for such payment from persons for whom such work is performed, Chapter III of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following:

Part 354 Overtime services relating to imports and exports.

Section 354.1 *Overtime work at Border Ports, Seaports, and Airports.*—Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody or control of plants, plant products, or other commodities or articles subject to inspection, certification, or quarantine under this chapter, and who requires the services of an employee of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on a holiday or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of such employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime request the Bureau inspector in charge to furnish inspection, quarantine, or certification service during such overtime period, and shall pay the Secretary of Agriculture therefor at the rate of $2.40 per man hour for service so furnished, provided that a minimum charge of $2.40 shall be made for any such service rendered. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

The rates prescribed herein shall also be applicable to overtime work heretofore furnished pursuant to this statute under any contract or other arrangement.

The purpose of this amendment is to establish a uniform hourly rate of payment for all overtime services furnished in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1950. Determination of the costs of such overtime inspection depends entirely upon facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. It is to the benefit of those who require such overtime service, as well as the public generally, that this amendment be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

(Public Law 735, 81st Cong.)

Effective date.—The foregoing amendment shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of May 1951.

[SEAL] Charles F. Brannan,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 4, 1951, 8:51 a. m.; 16 F. R. 3972.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA EXTENDED TO INCLUDE NEWEST INFESTATIONS

(Press Notice)

May 25, 1951.

Cotton ginners and oil mill operators in 12 parishes in Louisiana, 1 county in New Mexico, 4 Oklahoma counties, and 44 Texas counties will be required to sterilize, fumigate, or process their lint, linters and cottonseed before these

products may move interstate from pink bollworm infested area, under an amended quarantine order effective May 29, 1951, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

Paralleling intrastate quarantines have already been adopted by the four States affected.

This new territory has been added to the pink bollworm regulated area because it was recently invaded by this destructive cotton pest. Conditions during the fall of 1949 were unfavorable for complete, early crop residue destruction throughout the infested area. This resulted in a heavy initial infestation over much of south Texas from larvae hibernating in old bolls, cotton stalks, and trash. The year 1950 was a boom year for all cotton insects. From this beginning, the pink bollworm quickly spread north to invade a strip of territory between two known Texas infestations as well as several tiers of counties in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana east of the 1949 infested zones.

The pink bollworm now infests limited portions of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Compression, heat treatment, and methyl bromide fumigation are some of the requirements for treating cotton and cotton products to reduce the abundance of the pest within infested areas and to prevent its spread to uninfested sections.

A further change in the quarantine procedures conditionally exempts from the certification requirements 1½ pound samples of cotton lint and linters.

The parishes and counties included in the May 29 order are:

LOUISIANA.—Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

NEW MEXICO.—Catron County.

OKLAHOMA.—Counties of Comanche, Cotton, Jefferson, and Stephens.

TEXAS.—Counties of Archer, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bell, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Chambers, Clay, Colorado, Comal, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Gillespie, Hill, Hood, Jack, Jefferson, Johnson, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Llano, McLennan, Milam, Orange, Palo Pinto, Parker, Real, Somervell, Stephens, Sutton, Travis, Val Verde, Williamson, and Young.

B.E. P. Q.—Q. 52 Amendment of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective May 29, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

On December 30, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F. R. 9522) a notice of public hearing and of proposed rule making concerning an amendment of the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 301.52) to quarantine the State of Louisiana because of the pink bollworm and amendments of the regulations supplemental to said quarantine (7 CFR and Supp. 301.52–1 *et seq.*, as amended, 15 F. R. 164) to designate as regulated areas certain specified, parishes or counties in the States of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. After public hearing and due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.52, 301.52–2, and 301.52–3 (c) to read as follows:

§ 301.52 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of pink bollworms and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) okra, including all parts of the plants; (b) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of both cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (c) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (d) railway cars, boats, and other means of transportation

which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; and (e) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, as long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions.

§ 301.52–2 *Regulated Areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

(a) *Heavily infested areas.*

Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of El Paso County lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs, 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

(b) *Lightly infested areas.*

Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County [1] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

Louisiana.—Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Catron, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Oklahoma.—Counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, Tillman and Washita.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brazoria, Brooks, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Chambers, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comanche, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dawson, De Witt, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Fort Bend, Frio, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glassock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hardeman, Haskell, Hays, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick,

[1] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must also comply with the requirements of that quarantine (7 CFR 301.61 *et seq.*)

McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Palo Pinto, Parker, Pecos, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, and Zavala; and that part of El Paso County lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80 where secs, 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

§ 301.52–3 *Articles the movement of which is limited or prohibited.*

* * * * * * *

(c) *Articles conditionally authorized movement.*—(1) *Articles requiring certification.*—Cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbailed, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra may be moved (i) from regulated area to points outside thereof, or (ii) from regulated area to noncontiguous regulated area, or (iii) from heavily infested to contiguous lightly infested area, only when accompanied by a certificate or permit as hereinafter provided.

(2) *Articles not requiring certification.*—No certificates or permits are required for the movement of (i) cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra, from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous heavily infested area, or (ii) samples of cotton lint and linters, weighing approximately 1½ pounds, originating in a regulated area, provided that the bales of cotton lint or linters from which the samples have been taken have been produced in an approved gin or oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination.

The principal purposes of these amendments are to add the State of Louisiana to the pink bollworm quarantined area and to include 12 parishes of that State within the lightly infested area. The amendments also add one county in New Mexico, 4 counties in Oklahoma, and 44 counties in Texas to the area designated as lightly infested. All of these parishes and counties are newly infested or are affected by infestations in adjacent counties. Two of the counties, Catron in New Mexico and Parker in Texas, were not included in the notice of proposed rule making (15 F. R. 9522). Catron County is now included in the regulated area in order that cottonseed produced in small, isolated sections of adjacent regulated counties in New Mexico may be moved into that county for processing without the necessity for obtaining permits. Such action is being taken at the request of New Mexico quarantine officials made subsequent to the notice of proposed rule making. The pink bollworm infestation in Parker County was discovered some time after the notice of proposed rule making was issued. Prompt action on the foregoing amendments, except the one pertaining to Catron County, is necessary in order to control the movement from the added parishes and counties of articles that might spread the pink bollworm. Public interest requires prompt action on the amendment respecting Catron County in order to facilitate the movement of cottonseed from adjacent regulated areas to that county for processing.

The amendment pertaining to the movement of samples of cotton lint and linters from the regulated area, without certification, was also not referred to in the notice of proposed rule making. The effect of that amendment, however, is to relieve restrictions heretofore imposed. Such relief may be granted with safety and public interest requires that it be made available as soon as practicable.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that further notice and public procedure in connection with such amendments are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the document effective less than 30 days after publication. Such notice and hearing are not required by any other statute.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

These amendments shall become effective May 29, 1951.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of May 1951.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 28, 1951, 8:47 a. m.; 16 F. R. 5003.]

APPENDIX

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AND STATIONS

Applications for certificates or permits may be made to the field project leader, addressing Pink Bollworm Control, Bureau of Entomolgy and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 2749, or Room 571 Federal Building (Telephone F–7141–275), San Antonio 6, Tex., or the nearest inspector.

Inspectors may be reached by addressing Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at the following Stations:

ARIZONA

Address	Town	Telephone
P. O. Box 246, 309 Post Office Bldg	Safford	10
P. O. Box 924, 311 Federal Bldg	Tucson	1960

LOUISIANA

209 Lorraine	Abbeville	
P. O. Box 895, 22–24 Sonnier Bldg	Lafayette	2890
P. O. Box 137	Jennings	
P. O. Box 194	Willa Platte	

NEW MEXICO

P. O. Box 849, Stern Building	Las Cruces	1102
P. O. Box 1222, 340 Post Office Bldg	Roswell	866–W

OKLAHOMA

P. O. Box 823, 223 Hall-Briscoe Bldg	Chickasha	41
P. O. Box 653, Room 4, Baker Bldg	Hobart	

TEXAS

P. O. Box 2342, Room 22, Agricultural Bldg	Abilene	4–8321
P. O. Box 482, Beilen and Charles Bldg	Alice	970
P. O. Box 840, 307 East Avenue D	Alpine	150
P. O. Box 108, 2212 Avenue G	Bay City	8417
P. O. Box 1188, 3d Floor, Bee County Courthouse	Beeville	1061–W
P. O. Box 269, Room 21, Post Office Bldg	Big Spring	
P. O. Box 575, Room 6, Brownfield Office Bldg	Brownfield	180
P. O. Box 385, Bldg. 114, Fort Brown	Brownsville	2–5812
P. O. Box 85	Childress	1210–W
P. O. Box 71	Cleburne	
P. O. Box 374, 320 Agricultural Bldg	Coleman	5415
P. O. Box 135	Colorado City	41
302 U. S. Courthouse	Corpus Christi	2–7613
P. O. Box 552, Room 18, Buchel Bldg	Cuero	450
P. O. Box 569, Room 203, Federal Bldg	Eagle Pass	1015
P. O. Box 432, 210 West Harriman St	Edinburg	18
11 U. S. Courthouse	El Paso	2–1852
P. O. Box 631	Fabens	
P. O. Box 17, Room 8, Brown Bldg	Gatesville	409
P. O. Box 592, 107 McClendon Bldg	Harlingen	616
P. O. Box 462, Simmons-Read Bldg	Hillsboro	
P. O. Box 116	Kenedy	533–M
P. O. Box 67, Basement Post Office Bldg	Lamesa	138–J
P. O. Box 1593, 1210 Houston St	Laredo	930
P. O. Box 216	Levelland	
P. O. Box 372	Littlefield	147–J
P. O. Box 1615, 209 Federal Bldg	Lubbock	5001
P. O. Box 1094, 16 South 15th St	McAllen	562
P. O. Box 31, Post Office Bldg	Mission	488
Room 302, U. S. Post Office and Courthouse	Pecos	57
P. O. Box 264	Port Lavaca	249
P. O. Box 706, Room 8, Weeks Bldg	Raymondville	258
P. O. Box 141, Courthouse	Rio Grande City	217–J
P. O. Box 1107, Room 16, Nueces County Bldg	Robstown	127
P. O. Box 650, 212 Post Office Bldg	San Angelo	6338
P. O. Box 1963, Room 5, City Administration Bldg	San Benito	730
213 EastCollege St	Seguin	961–W

Address	Town	Telephone
P. O. Box 144, Room 8, Arledge Bldg	Stamford	493
P. O. Box 232, Room 2, Taft Bldg	Taft	295
P. O. Box 237	Tahoka	
P. O. Box 870, Post Office Bldg	Taylor	
419 Professional Bldg	Temple	
P. O. Box 1700, Kincheloe Bldg	Vernon	
P. O. Box 1576, 2300 Circle Drive	Waco	4–6082
P. O. Box 51, Rives Bldg	Weslaco	377
P. O. Box 430, Rugeley Bldg	Wharton	155

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended pink bollworm quarantine No. 52 (7 CFR 301.52) to include the State of Louisiana, and has extended the pink bollworm regulated area, designated in 7 CFR 301.52–2, to include, as lightly infested area, 12 parishes in Louisiana, 44 additional counties in Texas, 4 in Oklahoma, and 1 in New Mexico. Section 301.52–3 (c) has been amended to conditionally relieve restrictions on the movement from the regulated area of samples of cotton lint and linters. These amendments are effective May 29, 1951. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Tex.

C. J. McCormick,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Item, New Orleans, La., June 4, 1951; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 5, 1951; the Oklahoman & Times, Oklahoma City, Okla., June 6, 1951; the Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., June 5, 1951.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FOREIGN PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON QUARANTINE (NO. 8), AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COTTON LINT, COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS, COTTONSEED CAKE, COTTONSEED MEAL, AND COTTONSEED OIL.

HEARING TO REVIEW PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AFFECTING COTTON IMPORTS

(Press Notice)

February 7, 1951.

All federal plant quarantine regulations and orders affecting the importation of cotton and cotton products will be thoroughly reviewed at a hearing to be held in Washington on March 28, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

This hearing is preliminary to the contemplated reissuance as a single document of six regulations or orders relating to the entry of foreign cotton or cotton products into the United States.

Present and future warranted restrictions on the domestic movement of similar commodities from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also will be considered at the hearing.

It is the Department's intention, the Secretary stated, to consider the currently known facts regarding the risk of introducing plant pests on cotton imports. These risks will be the basis for any later revision of the present requirements, some of which are of 30 years' standing.

Affected by these requirements are cotton plants, seeds, lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber. Also, cottonseed oil, hulls, cake, and meal; gin and mill waste; other parts of cotton plants; and second-hand burlap or other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used in baling cotton.

Several developments of late years will be considered as possible means of preventing the entry of pests with these commodities. One of these is the value of compression of the fiber as a means of destroying the pink bollworm. Another is the controlled utilization of the unfumigated commodity in a plant or mill in specified sections of the country.

The pest risk associated with importations of Mexican cotton will also be reexamined as it is affected by United States cooperative work with that country in combating the pink bollworm.

This hearing is scheduled for 10 a. m., March 28, in Room 509 Administration Building, United States Department of Agriculture, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

Those interested in discussing any of these matters at the hearing are invited to be present or to be suitably represented. Communications on the subject may also be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., prior to the date of hearing.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER REVISING THE VARIOUS QUARANTINES, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES AND THE MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS AND THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES OF COTTON, COTTON PRODUCTS, AND COTTON WRAPPINGS

FEBRUARY 2, 1951.

Pursuant to sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Sup. 159, 160, 161), notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering (A) the desirability of revising and combining into one quarantine, with supplemental regulations, (1) the quarantine on account of pink bollworm of cotton (7 CFR 319.8), (2) the order regulating the admission into the United States of foreign cotton lint (7 CFR 321.101), (3) the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States (7 CFR 321.102 et seq.), (4) the order restricting the admission into the United States of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and all other cottonseed products except cottonseed oil (7 CFR 321.201), (5) the order restricting the admission of cottonseed oil from Mexico into the United States (7 CFR 321.202), (6) the rules and regulations governing the importation into the United States of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and other cottonseed products (7 CFR 321.203 et seq.); (B) the desirability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of the cotton and cotton products covered by the said quarantine, orders, and regulations into the Virgin Islands of the United States by making the revised quarantine and regulations, if adopted, specifically applicable to those islands; and (C) the desirability of prohibiting or further restricting the movement of cotton and the restricted cotton products from the Territories and Possessions of the United States by revising the quarantine against Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products (7 CFR 301.47), and making it applicable to such movement from and between such Territories and Possessions including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

More than thirty years have elapsed since the promulgation of the most recent of the above cited orders and regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton products. While there has been some revision of the regulations from time to time, there has been no review of the entire subject such as is proposed for this hearing. It is proposed to take into account that which has been learned with respect to pest risk associated with the importation into the United States and its Territories and Districts of foreign cotton plants, seeds, lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed oil, hulls, cake, and meal; gin waste, mill waste, and other parts of cotton plants; and secondhand burlap or other fabric which has been used, or is of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton. This consideration will include the possible introduction of the golden nematode with such used fabrics when coming from golden nematode infested countries. It will also include the desirability of extending this protection to like importations into the Virgin Islands of the United States, which are now without such protection. It will also include a review of the restrictions necessary on the movement of such products from the Territories, Possessions, and Districts (including the Virgin Islands) of the United States to the mainland of the United States, and between such Territories, Possessions, and Districts.

Without limiting the scope of the practices and procedures requiring consideration, particular attention should be directed to the following matters:

1. The need for continuing restriction on the importation of cottonseed oil.

2. The need for prohibitions or restrictions in conformity with sections 1, 5, and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act as amended (7 U. S. C. and Sup. 154, 159, 160), to prevent the introduction of plant diseases and insect pests.

3. The extension of the foreign quarantine (7 CFR 319.8 *supra*) to give protection to the Virgin Islands of the United States, and in conformity with section 8 of the Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the necessity for prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of the aforesaid cotton and cotton products from the Virgin Islands of the United States to other Territories, Possessions, Districts, and the mainland of the United States, or such movement between the Territories, Possessions, and Districts of the United States.

4. Recognition of geographical areas of the United States with respect to the risk of cotton pest introduction, and the relation of compression or noncompression of certain of the commodities to pest risk.

5. Utilization in specified geographical areas by manufacturing or other processing, under prescribed controlled conditions, of unfumigated cotton lint, linters, cotton waste, and cotton wrappings, in lieu of fumigation as a condition of entry.

6. Recognition of the effect of cooperative undertakings with the Republic of Mexico in combating the pink bollworm of cotton on the pest risk associated with imports from certain areas of Mexico; also the effect of Mexican enforcement programs on the pest risk associated with cotton from certain areas of Mexico.

7. Provision for the admission of small quantities of cottonseed for scientific or experimental purposes, under suitable safeguards, by others than the United States Department of Agriculture.

8. Recognition of the time element as a safeguard against pest risk, since the immature stages of the pink bollworm, under normal conditions, seldom survive in excess of eighteen months.

9. Reissuance in one document of the provisions of the foreign quarantine on account of pink bollworm of cotton (7 CFR 319.8 *supra*) and the various orders and regulations, including such modifications as may be necessary as the result of evidence developed at the hearing.

Examples of plant pests other than the pink bollworm which might warrant restrictions or prohibitions are: the cotton leaf-curl virus (*Ruga gossypii* Holmes); golden nematode cysts (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Wr.) in soil fouling used burlap, and the cotton stainers of the genus *Dysdercus* and weevils of the genus *Anthonomus*.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Sup. 159, 160, and 161) a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 509, Administration Building, United States Department of Agriculture, commencing at 10 a. m. on March 28, 1951, in order that any person interested in the consideration of any of the matters set forth above may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on these subjects or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before March 27, 1951.

This notice of public hearing is not intended to take the place of the notice of proposed rule making contemplated by section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003). When an opportunity has been had to consider the evidence adduced and testimony offered at the public hearing, it will be possible to announce much more definitely the action proposed to be taken. At that time, a reasonable opportunity will be afforded to any interested person to submit his views, arguments, and data respecting such proposed action, orally or in writing, to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington, D. C. this 2d day of February 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, February 7, 1951, 8:58 a. m.; 16 F. R. 1204.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 58)

B. E. P. Q. 594 Effective October 1, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE FUMIGATION APPROVED AS A CONDITION FOR CERTIFICATION OF MANGOES UNDER PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 58

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by sections 301.58-2 and 301.58-3 of the regulations supplemental to Puerto Rican Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 58 (7 CFR 301.58, 301.58-2 and 301.58-3), issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and being satisfied from the evidence submitted that the movement from Puerto Rico of mangoes which have been fumigated in accordance with the procedure outlined below will not result in the dissemination of injurious insects likely to affect such fruit, the following administrative instructions are hereby issued, to appear as § 301.58–3d in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations:

§ 301.58–3d *Administrative instructions authorizing the movement of mangoes from Puerto Rico after approved fumigation*—(a) *Removal from prohibited status.*—Mangoes that have been subjected to the approved treatment provided for in paragraph (b) of this section are hereby removed from the prohibited status established by § 301.58-2, and are included in the list for which movement from Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District is authorized by § 301.58–3.

(b) *Approved treatment.*—(1) The approved treatment shall consist of fumigation with ethylene dibromide in an atmospheric fumigation vault, which vault and its equipment have been approved for that purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The dosage shall be applied at the rate of 6 ounces of ethylene dibromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the load. The exposure shall be of 2 hours duration, calculated from the time that all of the fumigant has been introduced into the chamber. The air and fruit temperature shall be 50° F. or above. The ethylene dibromide must be applied in the liquid state and volatilized within the sealed fumigation chamber by direct contact with a highly heated metal surface over an electric hot plate or other suitable heating medium. The gas shall be circulated within the chamber continuously for the 2-hour period by an electric fan or blower.

(2) Mangoes to be fumigated may be packed as for shipping in crates with shredded packing material. When fruits are individually wrapped in paper the wrappings must be removed before fumigation. When loaded in the fumigation chamber the crates or other containers shall be separated at least 2 inches on all sides by wooden strips or other means. The chamber shall not be loaded to more than 50 percent of capacity.

(3) Both the fumigation and the subsequent handling of the mangoes preparatory to shipment must be under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Fumigated mangoes must be safeguarded against reinfestation during the period prior to shipment in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Certification of mangoes for shipment will be based on both the treatment and compliance with the prescribed post-treatment safeguards.

(4) All costs of treatment and prescribed post-treatment safeguards, other than the services of the supervising inspector, shall be borne by the owner of the mangoes, or his representative.

(5) While the prescribed treatment is judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with mangoes, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of treatment.

This section shall be effective October 1, 1951.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161.)

295462—54——5

The purpose of these instructions is to authorize the interstate movement from Puerto Rico under certification of mangoes that have been given an approved fumigation treatment. Heretofore such movement has been prohibited. This newly authorized treatment therefore removes a restriction previously imposed. In order to be of maximum benefit to mango shippers, the newly authorized procedure should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since these instructions relieve restrictions they may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of September 1951.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 27, 1951, 8:56 a. m.; 16 F. R. 9859.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREA EXTENDED

(Press Notice)

MAY 8, 1951.

Moderate extensions of the white-fringed beetle regulated area have been made in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to include infestations discovered there during the last season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. The extensions are effective May 10.

Localized infestations in newly invaded counties will be placed under regulation in Fulton County, Georgia; Warren County, Mississippi; and Harnett and Wake Counties, North Carolina.

Extensions of regulated areas in sections already infested will be made in the Alabama counties of Baldwin, Clarke, Coffee, Covington, Geneva, and Mobile; Holmes County, Florida; Ben Hill and Coffee Counties, Georgia; George, Pearl River, and Stone Counties, Mississippi; and Onslow County, North Carolina.

On the basis of three years' negative scouting of previously existing small infestations in Clayton County, Georgia, and Robeson County, North Carolina, these counties are being removed from the regulated area.

In the regulated areas seed cotton and cottonseed, forest products, and building materials are being added to the list of articles under year-round regulation. These commodities will be exempted from the quarantine certification requirements when produced, handled, and maintained in a way to prevent spread of white-fringed beetles to noninfested localities.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72 Effective May 10, 1951

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED

On April 5, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 2972), a notice of proposed amendments of §§ 301.72–2, 301.72–3 (b), and 310.72–8 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to white-fringed beetles (7 CFR 301.72 et seq., as amended, 15 F. R. 3716). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), §§ 301.72–2, 301.72–3 (b), and 301.72–8 are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.72–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

ALABAMA

Baldwin County.—All of T. 7 S., R. 6 E.; S⅔ T. 7 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E., including all of the town of Foley; secs. 6 and 7, T. 8. S., R. 4 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8. S., R. 3 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7. S., R. 3. E.; and secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.

Clarke County.—N⅓ T. 8 N., R. 3 E., and S⅓ T. 9. N., R. 3 E., including all of the town of Grove Hill; and all that area lying within the corporate limits of the town of Jackson.

Coffee County.—S⅔ T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Coffee County; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, T. 3 N., R. 19 E.

Conecuh County.—W⅔ T. 5. N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of T. 4 N., R. 6 E., Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., W⅔ T. 6 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County.

Covington County.—That part of the county lying south of the township line between Tps. 5 and 6 N., and east of the Conecuh River; secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 14 E.; and secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 15 E.

Crenshaw County.—Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E., and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8. N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne.

Dallas County.—That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railway where it crosses Boguechitto Creek, thence SW. along the Southern Railway to Caine Creek, thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Boguechitto Creek, and thence northward along Boguechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; E⅙ T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 10 E., intersects Alabama River, thence east to a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 11 E., intersects Alabama River, and thence downstream along Alabama River to the point of beginning.

Escambia County.—Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; and N½ Tps. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Geneva County.—W½ T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; S⅙ T. 3 N., Rs. 19 and 20 E.; N⅙ T. 2 N., R. 19 E.; and secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 1 N., R. 20 E.

Jefferson County.—Secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Birmingham.

Lowndes County.—All of T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Mobile County.—That area included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of the Mobile-Baldwin County line (Mobile River) and the north boundary of S½ T. 3 S., R. 1 W., thence west along said north boundary to Eight Mile Creek, thence southwesterly along Eight Mile Creek to the point of intersection with the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 W., thence south along said range line to the SW. corner sec. 19, T. 4 S., R. 1 W., thence west along the section line to its intersection with Dawes-Dees Road, thence south along said road to the Alabama-Mississippi State line, thence south to the south line of sec. 17, T. 7 S., R. 4 W., thence east along the section line to Mobile Bay, thence north along Mobile Bay to the Mobile-Baldwin County line, and thence north along said county line to the point of beginning, including all that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Mobile and Blakeley, Pinto, and Sand Islands; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 3 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 4 S., R. 3 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.

Monroe County.—S½ T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; NE¼ T. 5 N., E½ Tps. 6, 7, 8, and 9 N., and SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; all of T. 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., T. 4 N., and S½ T. 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County.

Montgomery County.—That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 30, T. 17 N., R. 19 E., intersects Tallapoosa River, thence downstream along Tallapoosa River to its confluence with Dead River, thence along Dead River to its confluence with Alabama River, thence along Alabama River to a point where it intersects the west line of sec. 28, T. 17 N., R. 17 E., thence south along the section line to the SW. corner sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 17 E., thence east along the section line to the SE. corner sec. 34, T. 16

N., R. 18 E., thence north along the section line to its intersection with U. S. Highway No. 80, thence east along U. S. Highway No. 80 to its intersection with the east line of sec. 7, T. 16 N., R. 19 E., and thence north along the section line to the point of beginning.

Wilcox County.—N½ T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; SW¼ T. 12 N., R. 9 E.; and SE¼ T. 12 N., R. 8 E.

FLORIDA

Escambia County.—All that part lying south of the north boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola; that part of the county lying north of the south boundary and east of the west boundary of T. 5 N., R. 31 W.; E⅔ T. 5 N., R. 32 W.; and secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

Holmes County.—S⅔ T. 6 N., R. 15 W., except secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31; NE¼ and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 15 W., including all of the town of Smyrna; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; and SE¼ T. 5 N., R. 18 W.

Jackson County.—S⅚ T. 4 N., R. 8 W., except secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and E⅓ T. 4 N., R. 9 W., except secs. 1 and 2, including all of the towns of Cypress and Grand Ridge.

Okaloosa County.—N½ Tps. 4 N., and all of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W., and all lands north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.

Santa Rosa County.—Secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 5 N., R. 28 W., and all area north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line.

Walton County.—All of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line; all of Tps. 4 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W., and that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 W., lying north of U. S. Highway No. 90; all of T. 3 N., R. 19 W.; that part of T. 4 N., R. 18 W., lying in Walton County; and N½ T. 4 N., R. 21 W.

GEORGIA

Baldwin County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville.

Ben Hill County.—That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Ben Hill County Courthouse in Fitzgerald, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Berrien County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

Bibb County.—That area included within the Georgia Militia Districts of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of a line beginning at the point where U. S. Highway No. 41 crosses the north boundary of said militia district (Tobesofkee Creek) and running southward along said highway to its junction with Hartley Bridge Road and thence southwestward along said road to the west boundary line of said militia district.

Bleckley County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 112 and the Bleckley-Twiggs County line, thence northeast along said county line to the intersection of the Bleckley, Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Laurens County lines, thence southeast for a distance of 1 mile along the Bleckley-Laurens County line, and thence northwest to the point of beginning.

Bulloch County.—That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Bulloch County Courthouse in Statesboro, including all of the city of Statesboro; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Georgia and Florida Railroad depot in Portal, including all of the town of Portal.

Burke County.—That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hephzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County.—That area included within a circle having a 1¼-mile radius and center at the intersection in Metter of Georgia State Highways 23 and 46, including all of the city of Metter.

Coffee County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of the city of Douglas and extending northward along U. S. Highway No. 441 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the north by Seventeen Mile Creek; that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose; and an area 3 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west from a point on the Georgia and Florida Railroad 1 mile northwest of the railroad depot in Broxton, and extending northwesterly with said railroad as a center line to and bounded on the north by Georgia State Highway 107.

Crawford County.—That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Roberta of U. S. Highway No. 80 and Georgia State Highway 7, including all of the city of Roberta and the town of Knoxville.

Crisp County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County.—That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District and land lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District including all of the city of Eastman; and all that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Chester.

Emanuel County.—That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Evans County.—That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot in Daisy, including all of the town of Daisy.

Fulton County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of East Point.

Greene County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Greensboro.

Houston County.—That area included within the Lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the city of Warner Robins and all of Robins Air Force Base; an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Perry and bounded on the north by Mossy Creek and extending southward along U. S. Highway No. 41 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Georgia State Highway 26, including all of the city of Perry; and an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Clinchfield and bounded on the north by Big Indian Creek and extending southwesterly along the Southern Railway with said railway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Burnham Branch southwest of Grovania, including all of the communities of Clinchfield and Grovania.

Irwin County.—That area included within a circle having a ½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia State Highway 32 and the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road; that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Irwin County Courthouse at Ocilla, including all of the city of Ocilla; an area 1 mile wide bounded on the south and east by the Irwin-Coffee County line and extending northwesterly along the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 1¼ miles beyond the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad depot in Wray; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad in Georgia Militia District No. 1661 and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 32 with said highway as a center line to the east boundary of said militia district.

Jasper County.—That area included within Georgia Militia Districts numbers 262, 289, and 295; and that portion of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 288 and 291 lying south of Whiteoak and Murder Creeks.

Jefferson County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

Johnson County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wrightsville; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Wrightsville and extending southwesterly along Georgia State Highway 15 with said highway as a center line to the Ohoopee River.

Laurens County.—Those portions of the Georgia Militia Districts of Dublin, Dudley, and Harvard included within an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Dublin and extending northwesterly along the Macon,

Dublin and Savannah Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Laurens-Wilkinson and Laurens-Bleckley County lines, including all of the towns of Dudley and Montrose and that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Dublin; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Dublin and extending northward along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County.—That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Marshallville, including all of the town of Marshallville; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Montezuma lying north of the city of Montezuma and bounded on the east by the Central of Georgia Railway; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the cities of Montezuma and Oglethorpe.

Monroe County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Forsyth.

Montgomery County.—That area bounded on the east by the Montgomery-Toombs County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia State Highway 29, and on the north by Swift Creek; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the city of Mount Vernon and the town of Ailey.

Newton County.—That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale.

Peach County.—That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the city of Fort Valley; and that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Byron.

Putnam County.—That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Ashbank.

Richmond County.—That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Forest Hills bounded on the south by Raes Creek and Lake Olmstead and on the west by the Berkman Road and a line extended due north from the point of intersection of the Berkman and Washington Roads.

Screven County.—That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Screven County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Sumter County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Americus; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Americus and extending along U. S. Highway No. 280 with said highway as a center line to Mill Creek.

Taylor County.—That area included in the Georgia Militia District of Reynolds, including all of the town of Reynolds; and that area included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at Taylor County Courthouse in Butler, including all of the town of Butler.

Telfair County.—Those areas included within the corporate limits of the town of Helena and the city of McRae.

Toombs County.—That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of the Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Soperton; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the south corporate limits of Soperton and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line to the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Turner County.—That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Sycamore town limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Sycamore town limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Sycamore town limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Sycamore town limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Sycamore; and that part of the Georgia Militia District of Clements included within a circle having a ¾-mile radius and center at the Bethel School.

Twiggs County.—That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville bounded on the east by the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, on the south by the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the north by a line parallel to and 3½ miles north of the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile west of the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Twiggs County.

Washington County.—That area included within a circle having a 5-mile radius and center at the Washington County Courthouse in Sandersville, including all of the city of Sandersville and the city of Tennille.

Wheeler County.—That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, and 103; in the Eleventh Land District, including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County.—That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek bounded on the west by the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the south by the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, on the east by a line parallel to and 1¾ miles east of the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the north by a line parallel to and 3½ miles north of the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

LOUISIANA

All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans; and all of Saint Bernard Parish.

East Baton Rouge Parish.—Tps. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Iberia Parish.—Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.

Jefferson Parish.—That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Plaquemines Parish.—That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Tammany Parish.—Secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Tangipahoa Parish.—Secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E., and secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Washington Parish.—E2/3 T. 3 S., R. 13 E., and that part of T. 3 S., R. 14 E., lying west of Pearl River in Washington Parish.

MISSISSIPPI

Covington County.—W1/2 Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 14 W.; E1/2 T. 6 N., and all of Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 15 W.; S2/3 Tps. 8 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; those parts of Tps. 7 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W., lying in Covington County; and those parts of NW1/4 T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and NE1/4 T. 9 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County.

Forrest County.—All of Forrest County.

George County.—Secs. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 S., R. 6 W., including all of the town of Lucedale; N1/2 T. 2 S., R. 6 W., except secs. 6, 7, and 18; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; and that part of secs. 31 and 32, T. 1 S., R. 5 W., lying south of Mississippi State Highway 15.

Greene County.—Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 2 N., R. 8 W.

Hancock County.—SE1/4 and secs. 13, 14, and 15, T. 5 S., R. 14 W.; Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Bay Saint Louis; and NW1/4 T. 6 S., R. 15 W.

Harrison County.—All of Harrison County except that part lying northeast of a line beginning at the NE. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 10 W., and extending southward to the NE. corner sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 10 W., and thence eastward along the section line to the Harrison-Jackson County line.

Hinds County.—E 5/6 T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and W1/3 T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County.—That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 16, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects Escatawpa River, thence southwest along said river to its intersection with East Pascagoula River, thence south along East Pascagoula River to Mississippi Sound, thence east along Mississippi Sound to the east line of sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 5 W., thence north to the point of beginning; all that part of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., lying in Jackson County; and W2/3 Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.

Jefferson Davis County.—Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE1/4 T. 7 N., R. 19 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W.; S2/3 T. 8 N., R. 18 W.; that part of N1/6 T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County; and that part of SW1/4 T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County.—That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., lying in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of Tps. 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying in Jones

County; all of Tps. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; all of T. 9 N., R. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12; E2/3 and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; N2/3 T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; N1/2 T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, and those parts of secs. 28 and 33 lying west of Leaf River, all in T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lamar County.—All of Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W., including all of the town of Purvis; that part of T. 1 N., R. 14 W., lying in Lamar County; E1/3 T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; and sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Lumberton.

Marion County.—That area included within a boundary beginning where the north line of sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 19 W., intersects Pearl River, thence downstream along Pearl River to a point where Pearl River intersects the north line of sec. 18, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence east along said section line to the SE. corner sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence north to the NE. corner sec. 35, T. 4 N., R. 18 W., and thence west along said section line to the point of beginning.

Pearl River County.—Those parts of Tps. 1 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W., lying in Pearl River County; all of Tps. 1 S., Rs. 14 and 15 W.; E1/6 T. 2 S., R. 16 W., and W1/2 T. 2 S., R. 15 W., including all of the town of Poplarville; all of Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 15 W.; W1/2 T. 4 S., R. 14 W.; N1/3 T. 3 S., R. 16 W.; N2/3 Tps. 3 S., Rs. 17 and 18 W.; all of T. 5 S., and NE1/4 T. 6 S., R. 16 W.; and E1/2 T. 5 S., and SE1/4 T. 4 S., R. 17 W.

Perry County.—S2/3 T. 3 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 9 W.

Rankin County.—E1/2 T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; and all of T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

Simpson County.—Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 17 W.; secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; Tps. 1 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; E1/2 T. 10 N., R. 19 W., and that part of T. 9 N., R. 19 W., lying in Simpson County; all of T. 2 N., R. 4 E.; and E2/3 T. 2 N., R. 3 E.

Stone County.—W1/6 Tps. 2 and 3 S., and secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19, T. 4 S., R. 10 W.; all of Tps. 2 and 3 S., and N2/3 T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; E1/3 Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.

Warren County.—All that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where Halls Ferry Road intersects the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence southeast along said road to the point of its intersection with the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 E., thence south along the range line to the SE. corner sec. 42, T. 15 N., R. 3 E., thence west along the section line to the Mississippi River, thence north along the east bank of the Mississippi River to said corporate limits, and thence along the south corporate limits to the point of beginning.

North Carolina

Anson County.—An area 2 miles wide beginning at the Anson-Union County line and extending easterly along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to a due north-south line projected through the point of intersection of said railroad with the east corporate limits of Polkton, including all of the towns of Peachland and Polkton.

Bladen County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Bladenboro.

Brunswick County.—All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County.—That area included within a circle having a 4 1/2-mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Duplin County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north corporate limits of Warsaw and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 117 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

Edgecombe County.—That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Edgecombe County.

Harnett County.—An area 4 miles wide bounded on the north by the Harnett-Wake County line and extending along U. S. Highway No. 15–A with said highway as a center line for a distance of 5 miles.

Jones County.—An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately

1 1/2 miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Pollocksville, and extending southerly with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

New Hanover County.—That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the new Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Nash County.—That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Nash County.

Onslow County.—That area included within a circle having a 4-mile radius and center at the Onslow County Courthouse in Jacksonville, including all of the city of Jacksonville; and an area 3½ miles wide beginning at a line projected at right angles to and for a distance of 1¾ miles on each side of U. S. Highway No. 17 from the point where said highway crosses Starky Creek and extending southwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 17 with said highway as a center line to the northeast boundary of the above-described circular area.

Pender County.—All of that portion of Pender County lying west of a line parallel to and 8 miles west of the Pender-Onslow County line.

Union County.—An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due north and due south from a point where the west corporate limits of Marshville intersect the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and extending easterly with said railroad as a center line to the Union-Anson County line, including all of the town of Marshville.

Wake County.—An area 4 miles wide bounded on the east by a line projected due north and due south for 2 miles on each side of the point of intersection of U. S. Highway No. 15–A and the Norfolk Southern Railway, approximately 1½ miles east of the Norfolk Southern Railway depot in Fuquay Springs, and extending westerly and southwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 15–A with said highway as a center line to the Wake-Harnett County line, including all of the town of Fuquay Springs.

Wayne County.—All of Goldsboro Township, including all of the city of Goldsboro; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 70 with said highway as a center line to the Wayne-Johnston County line; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northerly along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Wayne-Wilson County line, including all of the towns of Pikeville and Fremont; and an area bounded on the north by the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway, on the west by Stony Creek, on the south by the Neuse River, and on the east by a line beginning at the junction of U. S. Highway No. 70 and North Carolina State Higway 111 and extended due north and due south to its intersections with the north and south boundaries, including all of Seymour Johnson Field.

South Carolina

Fairfield County.—That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the intersection of South Carolina State Highways 22 and 227, approximately 5½ miles northwest of the city of Winnsboro.

Richland County.—All of Columbia Township, including all of the city of Columbia.

Tennessee

Hamilton County.—That area included within a circle having a ½-mile radius and center at the office of the Shell Oil Corporation bulk plant located on Jersey Pike Road.

Shelby County.—All that area included within a boundary beginning at the confluence of Wolf River with the Mississippi River, thence upstream along Wolf River to a point where it is crossed by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, thence west along said railway to its intersection with White Station Road, thence south along White Station Road to its intersection with U. S. Highway No. 72, thence west along U. S. Highway No. 72 to the point where it is intersected by Mount Moriah Road, thence south and east along Mount Moriah Road to the point where it intersects Nonconnah Creek thence downstream along Nonconnah Creek to its confluence with the Tennessee Chute, and thence north along the Tennessee Chute and the Mississippi River to the point of beginning; that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Memphis-Arlington and Pea Point Roads; and that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the junction of

the Macon Road with the Germantown Road, excluding that part of such area lying in the Shelby County Penal Farm.

§ 301.72–3 *Regulated articles.* * * *

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(1) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things, except that the movement of processed clay and washed or processed sand and gravel is not regulated.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Grass sod.

(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.

(5) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(6) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(7) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(8) Hay and straw.

(9) Peanut shells and peanuts in shells.

(10) Seed cotton and cottonseed.

(11) Scrap metal and junk.

(12) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(13) Brick, tile, stone, concrete slabs, pipe, building blocks, and cinders.

(14) Other articles, products, or things, the movement of which may involve a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles.

§ 301.72–8 *Disinfesting vehicles, machinery, and other articles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles is involved, thorough cleaning, disinfestation, or other sanitary treatments of railway cars, trucks, other vehicles, machinery, implements, and other articles will be required by the inspector before they may be moved to points outside the regulated areas.

(Sec. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 160. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These amendments shall be effective May 10, 1951.

The purpose of these amendments is to add new territory to the regulated areas and to remove from regulation Clayton County, Georgia, and Robeson County, North Carolina, where no white-fringed beetles have been found for the last three years. Seed cotton and cottonseed, forest products and building materials are added to the list of regulated articles the interstate movement of which is regulated throughout the year. Prompt action on these changes is necessary in order to control the movement of articles from the infested areas, which might spread white-fringed beetles. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)), for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of May 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, May 9, 1951, 8:46 a. m.; 16 F. R. 4294.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, effective May 10, 1951, the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has extended the white-fringed beetle regulated area designated in 7 CFR, Supp., 301.72–2 to include additional areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, and has removed from regulation Clayton County, Georgia, and Robeson County, North Carolina. Also, seed cotton and cottonseed, forest products, and building materials are added to the list in 7 CFR., Supp., 301.72–3 (b) of articles under regulation throughout the year and are deleted from the articles designated in 7 CFR, Supp., 301.72–8 as subject to treatment when the inspector judges that their interstate movement involves a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Copies of the amendments

may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C., Gulfport, Mississippi, or Macon, Georgia.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., May 15, 1951; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., May 15, 1951; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1951; the Evening Post, Vicksburg, Miss., May 15, 1951; the News & Observer, Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1951.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
BUREAU OF FINANCE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 15, 1951.

POSTMASTER: Attention is invited to the enclosed copies of a revision of Federal Plant Quarantine Order No. 72, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-fringed beetle which became effective May 10, 1951, and B. E. P. Q. No. 485, 19th revision, effective May 16, 1951, consisting of administrative instructions issued in connection with the quarantine.

This revision *enlarges the quarantined area* so as to include additional parts of four counties in Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, as well as 13 counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, *and removes from regulation* Clayton County, Georgia, and Robeson County, North Carolina. Seed cotton and cottonseed, forest products and building materials are added to the list of regulated articles, the interstate movement of which is regulated throughout the year.

The administrative instructions exempt commodities and articles from the certification requirements of the quarantine when they are so produced, handled, and maintained that they will be free of white-fringed beetles and involve no hazard of spread of the pests through being shipped interstate from the regulated areas.

Postmasters will cooperate in the enforcement of the quarantine and instructions in accordance with the provisions of section 35.27, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Sincerely yours,

OSBORNE A. PEARSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 485, 19th Rev. Effective May 16, 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions exempt from certification requirements a number of articles regulated by the quarantine on account of white-fringed beetles (Quarantine No. 72) when such articles have been produced, handled, and maintained under conditions that prevent them from becoming infested.

On April 5, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 2972) a notice of proposed amendment of administrative instructions exempting certain regulated articles from the certification requirements of §§ 301.72–4 and 301.72–5 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 relating to white-fringed beetles (7 CFR, Supp., 301.72–4 and 301.72–5). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (7 CFR, Supp., 301.72), revised administrative instructions are hereby adopted as follows:

§ 301.72 *Administrative instructions exempting articles from certification.*—(a) The following articles are hereby exempt from the certification requirements of §§ 301.72–4 and 301.72–5 when they are free from soil, when they have not been exposed to infestation, and when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(3) Seed cotton and cottonseed.
(4) Forest products, such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
(5) Brick, tile, stone, concrete slabs, pipe, building blocks, and cinders.
(6) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested, grown in the regulated area in Baldwin County, Alabama.
(*b*) Certification will be required for the following articles and materials:
(1) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things (processed clay and washed or processed sand and gravel are not regulated).
(2) Nursery stock.
(3) Grass sod.
(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.
(5) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested, other than those grown in the regulated area in Baldwin County, Alabama.
(6) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.
(7) Peanut shells and peanuts in shells.
(8) Peanut hay.
(9) Scrap metal and junk.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

The foregoing revised administrative instructions shall become effective on May 16, 1951, and on that date shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 485, 18th Revision, which was effective June 14, 1950 (7 CFR 301.72a, 15 F. R. 2871).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of April 1951.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, May 15, 1951, 8:54 a. m.; 16 F. R. 4519.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

B. E. P. Q. 546, Amdt. 1 Effective January 8, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

[CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL AREAS

On October 17, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 10607), a notice of proposed rule making concerning an amendment of administrative instructions designating control areas (7 CFR, 1950 Supp., 301.63–3a), under the provisions of the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR, 301.63 *et seq.*). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.63–3 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63–3), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the said administrative instructions are hereby amended by deleting the portion therein relating to the State of Maryland and substituting therefor the following:

§ 301.63–3a *Administrative instructions designating control areas.* * * *

Maryland.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.63–3.)

The new provisions give greater protection to white-pine plantings throughout the State of Maryland, as recommended and requested by officials of the State Horticultural Department, Maryland Board of Agriculture.

This amendment shall become effective on the 8th day of January 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of November 1951.

[SEAL]

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 7, 1951, 8:46 a. m.; 16 F. R. 12382.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO APPLICABILITY OF PLANT QUARANTINES TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

EXTENDING PLANT QUARANTINES TO VIRGIN ISLANDS SUBJECT OF MARCH 29 HEARINGS

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 8, 1951.

Extension of federal plant quarantines to include the Virgin Islands of the United States will be considered at public hearings to be held in room 509 of the Department of Agriculture's Administration Building, Washington, D. C., on March 29, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

A hearing at 10:30 a. m. of that day will consider the advisability of enforcing in the Virgin Islands the foreign plant quarantines affecting importation of plants and plant products into the United States.

At 1:30 p. m. on the same date, a companion hearing will consider the necessity for adopting domestic plant quarantine regulations to govern the movement of plants and plant products from the Virgin Islands to either Puerto Rico or the United States mainland.

Until recently the Plant Quarantine Act was regarded as inapplicable to importations into, or shipments from, the Virgin Islands. These Islands are now regarded as a District of the United States within the scope of that Act.

Before taking any action to extend federal plant quarantines to include either foreign or domestic movements of plants or plant products to or from the Islands, a thorough review of all applicable plant quarantines is contemplated at the two hearings.

Comments or communications on this subject will be considered at the hearings if received by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., prior to March 29.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ADVISABILITY OF APPLYING IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES THE PROVISIONS OF CERTAIN QUARANTINES, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS RESTRICTING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2, 1951.

Pursuant to sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159, 160), notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering the advisability of applying in the Virgin Islands of the United States the provisions of certain quarantines, orders, and regulations restricing the importation of plants and plant products into the United States. The specific quarantines, orders, and regulations are listed and described hereinafter.

The Plant Quarantine Act was formerly not thought to be applicable in the Virgin Islands of the United States and the foreign plant quarantines, orders and regulations issued under the Plant Quarantine Act are not enforced there. These Islands are now regarded as a "district" of the United States within the meaning of the said Plant Quarantine Act and, hence, the quarantines, orders, and regulations issued pursuant to Sections 1, 5, and 7 of that Act (7 U. S. C. and Supp. 154, 159, 160), may be made applicable to importations of prohibited and restricted plant material into the Virgin Islands.

The foreign plant quarantines administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture now protect the mainland of the United States (including Alaska), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico against foreign plant pest entry. The protection thus afforded in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, in addition to being of benefit to the agriculture of those areas, is also an added protection to the mainland of the United States. Inasmuch as these foreign plant quarantines have not been made applicable in the Virgin Islands of the United States, there is now no similar direct protection of the Virgin Islands, nor indirect protection of the rest of the United States, against the introduction of foreign plant pests into or via the Virgin Islands. To remedy this situation, it is necessary to consider the advisability of extending to the Virgin Islands of the United States the protection afforded by the enforcement of the foreign plant quarantines. It is thought that some modifications may be needed in the existing prohibitive or restrictive features of some of the various quarantines, orders, or regulations to accord with the peculiar conditions of those Islands. In other rule-making procedures similar consideration will be given to the advisability of extending to the Virgin Islands the protection afforded against cotton pests by the foreign quarantines, orders, and regulations on cotton and related products, and against the flag smut of wheat by the foreign quarantine on account of that disease.

Without limiting the scope of the practices and procedures requiring consideration, particular attention should be directed to the following matters:

1. The need for providing foreign plant quarantine protection directly to the Virgin Islands and indirectly thereby to the remainder of the United States.

2. The advisability of enforcing without revision the following foreign plant quarantines in the Virgin Islands; or, if the protection so afforded is not required, to amend any or all of them so as to exclude importations into the Virgin Islands from the scope of their coverage.

No. 12. Seeds of avocado or alligator pear, effective February 27, 1914 (7 CFR 319.12). This quarantine forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri* Boheman).

No. 24. Indian corn or maize and related plants, effective July 1, 1916, as amended (7 CFR 319.24). This quarantine forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Manchuria, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the supplemental regulations (7 CFR 319.24–1 *et seq.*).

No. 34. Bamboo, effective October 1, 1918 (7 CFR 319.34). This quarantine forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana* P. Henn.).

No. 41. European corn borer, revised, effective June 1, 1926 (7 CFR 319.41). This quarantine forbids, except as provided in the supplemental regulations revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended (7 CFR and Supp., 319.41–1 *et seq.*), the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

No. 55. Rice, revised, effective November 23, 1933 (7 CFR 319.55). This quarantine forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the supplemental regulations effective November 23, 1933, as amended (7 CFR 319.55–1 *et seq.*), on account of injurious fungus diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Cospora oryztorum* Sacc.), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum* Miy.), as well as dangerous insect pests.

No. 69. Packing materials, effective July 1, 1933, as amended (7 CFR 319.69). This quarantine forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots: leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited entry except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries.

No. 70. Dutch elm disease, revised, effective October 31, 1947 (7 CFR 319.70). This quarantine forbids, except as provided in the supplemental regulations, the importation from Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States, and from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Order of the Secretary of Agriculture of December 22, 1913, and the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, revised, effective March 1, 1922, as subsequently amended (7 CFR and Supp., 321.1 *et seq.*). These regulations restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Order of the Secretary of Agriculture of October 4, 1932 and the Plant Safeguard Regulations, revised December 1, 1932 (7 CFR 352.1 *et seq.*). These regulations provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

3. The advisability of amending and enforcing the following plant quarantines in the Virgin Islands:

No. 15. Sugarcane, revised, effective October 1, 1934 (7 CFR 319.15). This quarantine prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation is allowed under permit of specific materials authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture, on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the said Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Conditions may justify, at least temporarily, an exception to the prohibition contained in this quarantine in the movement of sugarcane from Tortola (Br.) to St. Thomas.

No. 19. Citrus nursery stock, effective September 15, 1947 (7 CFR 319.19). This quarantine forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands, on account of citrus canker and other citrus diseases.

If this quarantine is to be made applicable in the Virgin Islands, it appears to require amendment to include this district.

No. 28. Citrus fruits, revised, effective October 25, 1947 (7 CFR 319.28). This quarantine forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, of the botanical

family Rutaceae, from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. Medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B."

Seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37). If it is to be made applicable in the Virgin Islands, this quarantine appears to require amendment to include this district.

No. 29. Sweetpotatoes and yams, effective January 1, 1918 (7 CFR 319.29). This quarantine forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

This quarantine does not apply to importations into the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. If it is likewise not to be made applicable in the Virgin Islands, the exemption should be amended to include that district with Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

No. 37. Nursery stock, plants, and seeds, revised, effective January 1, 1949, as amended (7 CFR and Supp. 319.37). This quarantine forbids the importation into the United States from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. It restricts the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations (7 CFR and Supp. 319.37–1 *et seq.*) To be made applicable in the Virgin Islands, this quarantine should be revised to include that district.

No. 56. Fruits and vegetables, effective November 1, 1923 (7 CFR 319.56). This quarantine forbids, except as provided in the supplemental regulations (7 CFR 319.56–1 *et seq.*), the importation of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Tephritidae). This quarantine does not need revision to make it applicable to the Virgin Islands. If enforced there the policy would be similar to that for the enforcement of the quarantine in Puerto Rico. The decision as to admissibility of a fruit or vegetable would be made on the basis of the problems of those Islands with consideration for the related problems of Puerto Rico.

No. 73. Coffee, effective April 1, 1940 (7 CFR 319.73). This quarantine prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico. This quarantine requires revision if it is to be made applicable in the Virgin Islands in order to give further needed protection to Puerto Rico.

No. 74. Cut flowers, effective August 1, 1947 (7 CFR 319.74). This quarantine forbids the entry of cut flowers (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States) into the

continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from all foreign countries, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects and plant diseases, including the citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby) and a Cercospora leaf spot. To be made applicable in the Virgin Islands, this quarantine will require an amendment to include that district.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. 159, 160), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 509, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, commencing at 10:30 a. m. on March 29, 1951, to consider the necessity of further prohibiting or restricting the entry of certain plants and plant products on account of plant pests as set forth above, pursuant to sections 1, 5, and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. and Sup. 154, 159, 160) in order that any person interested in consideration of any of the matters outlined above may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

This notice of public hearing is not intended to take the place of the notice of proposed rule making contemplated by section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003). When an opportunity has been had to consider the evidence adduced and testimony offered at the public hearing, it will be possible to announce much more definitely the action proposed to be taken with respect to each of the quarantines, orders, and regulations mentioned above. At that time, a reasonable opportunity will be afforded any interested person to submit his views, arguments, and data respecting such proposed action, orally or in writing to the Chief of the aforesaid Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of February 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 7, 1951, 8:58 a. m.; 16 F. R. 1205.]

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF (1) PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING THE MOVEMENT OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES TO OTHER PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND (2) MODIFYING BY MAKING MORE STRINGENT OR LESS STRINGENT, OR LIFTING, CERTAIN QUARANTINES GOVERNING THE DOMESTIC MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM THE TERRITORIES, POSSESSIONS AND DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 2, 1951.

Pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering the advisability of (1) prohibiting or restricting the movement of certain plants and plant products from the Virgin Islands of the United States to other parts of the United States, and (2) modifying, by making more stringent or less stringent, or lifting, certain quarantines governing the domestic movement of plants and plant products from the territories, possessions, and districts of the United States. The specific quarantines, orders, and regulations are listed and described hereinafter.

The Plant Quarantine Act was formerly not thought to be applicable in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and, hence, plant material arriving in other parts of the United States from those islands was regarded as if it were of foreign origin and subject to the provisions of the foreign plant quarantines. The U. S. Virgin Islands are now considered to be a "district" of the United States within the meaning of the Plant Quarantine Act. Consequently, there is at present no Federal plant quarantine regulation of the movement of any plants or plant products of the Virgin Islands of the United States to Puerto Rico or to the mainland of this country. This creates a gap in the national program of plant quarantine protection of this country.

In some respects the diseases and insect pests of plants in the Virgin Islands are similar to those occurring in Puerto Rico. There are, however, various plant quarantines prohibiting or restricting the movement to the mainland of certain plants and plant products of Puerto Rico. In the absence of Federal plant quar-

antines applying to the plants and plant products of the Virgin Islands moving to Puerto Rico, that Island can only derive protection against pests which do not occur there by enforcing such Insular plant quarantines as may be applicable.

At the present time the Federal plant quarantines regulating the domestic movement of Puerto Rican plant material are those covering fruits and vegetables, sugarcane and bagasse, banana plants, cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, and sand, soil, or earth with plants. Some of the pests attacking these products in Puerto Rico do no occur on the mainland of the United States and possibly some could not survive if transported here because of their tropical nature; other pests of Puerto Rico may have but limited distribution on the mainland.

It therefore becomes necessary to review the need for controlled movement of plants and plant products of the Virgin Islands to give protection to other parts of the United States as well as to reconsider the current plant quarantines governing like movement of Puerto Rican plants and plant products. (It is planned in other rule making procedures to consider the advisability of establishing foreign plant quarantine protection in the Virgin Islands, to review the restrictions on the movement of Puerto Rican cotton and cotton products and the advisability of extending them to include the Virgin Islands, and to review the need for the Banana Plant Quarantines.)

Without limiting the scope of the practices and procedures requiring consideration, particular attention should be directed to the following matters:

1. The advisability of revoking, or of continuing without modification, or of modification to make more stringent or less stringent, the following plant quarantines applying to plants and plant products of Puerto Rico.

No. 16. Sugarcane. Revised, effective January 1, 1935 (7 CFR 301.16). This quarantine prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement is allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

No. 30. Sweetpotato. Revised, effective October 10, 1934 (7 CFR 301.30). This quarantine prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

No. 58. Fruits and vegetables. Revised, effective January 22, 1941 (7 CFR 301.58). The quarantine prohibits, except as provided in the supplemental regulations, the movement from Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

No. 60. Sand, soil, or earth with plants. Revised, effective September 1, 1936 (7 CFR 301.60). This quarantine prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants.

2. The advisability of amending the following quarantines to cover plants and plant products of the Virgin Islands and thereby afford protection to other parts of the United States, as follows:

No. 16. Sugarcane (7 CFR 301.16). To be made applicable to sugarcane and bagasse of the Virgin Islands, this quarantine would need amendment.

No. 30. Sweetpotato (7 CFR 301.30). To be made applicable to sweetpotato of the Virgin Islands, this quarantine would need amendment. Consideration should be given to the desirability of so amending the quarantine as to permit movement of sweetpotatoes between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

No. 58. Fruits and vegetables (7 CFR 301.58). To be made applicable to fruits and vegetables of the Virgin Islands this quarantine would need amendment. Consideration should be given to the desirability of so amending the quarantine as to omit any unnecessary impediment to movement of fruits and vegetables between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

No. 60. Sand, soil, or earth with plants (7 CFR 301.60). To be made applicable to plants from the Virgin Islands this quarantine would need amendment.

3. The desirability of enforcing the following quarantines with respect to any proposed shipments from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands. These quarantines do not require amendment for this purpose but require amendment if they are not to be made applicable to such movement.

No. 13. Hawaiian fruits and vegetables. Revised, effective June 24, 1948 (7 CFR 301.13). This quarantine prohibits, except as provided in the supplemental regulations, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptorhynchus mangiferae* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.).

No. 16. Sugarcane (described above.)

No. 30. Sweetpotato (described above).

No. 47. Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products, Effective August 15, 1920 (7 CFR 301.47). This quarantine prohibits, except as provided in the supplemental regulations, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

No. 60. Sand, soil or earth with plants (described above).

No. 75. Hawaiian citrus nursery stock. Effective September 15, 1947 (7 CFR 301.75). This quarantine prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, Sate, or District of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 509, Administration Building, United States Department of Agriculture, commencing at 1:30 p. m. on March 29, 1951, in order that any person interested in consideration of any of the matters set forth above may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

This notice of public hearing is not intended to take the place of the notice of proposed rule making contemplated by Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003). When an opportunity has been had to consider the evidence adduced and testimony offered at the public hearing, it will be possible to announce more definitely the action proposed to be taken with respect to each of the quarantines, orders, and regulations mentioned above. At that time, a reasonable opportunity will be afforded any interested person to submit his views, arguments, and data respecting such action, orally or in writing, to the Chief of the aforesaid Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington D. C., this 2d day of February 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with Division of the Federal Register, February 7, 1951, 8:59 a. m.; 16 F. R. 1203.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

HERRELL NAMED DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:

(Press Notice)

JANUARY 12, 1951.

Appointment of Henry G. Herrell, veteran career employee in the United States Department of Agriculture to the newly established position of Deputy Assistant Chief for Administrative Affairs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quaran-

tine, was announced today by Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau. His appointment is effective today.

In his new position, Mr. Herrell will assist in the direction of all Bureau administrative management functions and operations. He will participate in exercising policy direction and maintenance of sound, adequate organizational plans, effective and progressive personnel management programs, and sound budget, fiscal, procurement, and property programs.

Mr. Herrell came to the Department in 1927 at the age of 17 in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and has progressed through the various administrative grades. Among positions of responsibility, he has been executive officer of the Department's Office of Labor, War Food Administration, under Gen. Philip G. Bruton; Chief, Budget and Organization, Production and Marketing Administration; and Executive Officer in the office of the administrator, Agricultural Research Administration. In the last position, Mr. Herrell served as the executive secretary to the Agricultural Research Policy Committee, of which the Secretary of Agriculture is chairman.

Mr. Herrell is a native of The Plains, Va. He attended public schools there, and at Haymarket, Va. He received an LL. B. in 1930 from National University, and a B. C. S. degree in accounting and business administration in 1933 from Ben Franklin University. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

DR. S. A. ROHWER, VETERAN UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ENTOMOLOGIST, DIES AT AGE 62

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 13, 1951.

Funeral services for Dr. S. A. Rohwer, veteran entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, who died while at work on February 12, will be held February 15. The services will be private.

Since January 2, Dr. Rohwer has served as special assistant to the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration in charge of defense efforts. In this capacity he represented the Administrator in dealings with the various defense agencies throughout the Federal Government.

During World War II Dr. Rohwer presented the needs for insecticide chemicals to the War Production Board, representing the Nation's farmers and the insecticide industry. He also served as special representative of the Department as advisor to several war agencies, in dealing with insect control policies and programs. For his service during the war he was awarded the Superior Service Award by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1947.

"Dr. Rohwer's untimely death is a serious blow to the Department and a heavy loss to American agriculture," Secretary Brannan said.

Dr. Rohwer, who was 62, came to the Department in 1909 as a research entomologist, and became an international authority on the identification of insects, specializing in parasitic insects. He later served as business manager of the Bureau of Entomology.

In 1928 he became assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Three years later he returned to the Bureau of Entolology as assistant chief. When these agencies were merged in 1934 he continued as assistant chief and later was designated as assistant chief in charge of regulatory activities.

Dr. Rohwer was a native of Telluride, Colo. He attended the University of Colorado, which honored him with a Doctor of Science degree in 1948. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of Washington, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and a daughter. He lived at 3103 Key Blvd., Lyon Village, Va.

DR. H. L. HALLER NAMED ASSISTANT CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

MARCH 2, 1951.

Dr. H. L. Haller, United States Department of Agriculture scientist, with an international reputation in insecticides, today was appointed Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in charge of insecticides and

chemical problems relating to insect pest control, it was announced by Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau. Dr. Haller has been special assistant to the Chief of the Bureau since 1947. He was assistant leader of the Bureau's Division of Insecticide Investigations from 1937 to 1947.

A graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of Columbia University, Dr. Haller entered the Department in 1919 following service in the First World War. In 1923 he was appointed to the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research as an associate in chemistry. He returned to the Department in 1929 to work on insecticides.

One of Dr. Haller's outstanding contributions to science * * * made in collaboration with Dr. F. B. LaForge and L. E. Smith * * * was the determination of the chemical structure of rotenone, an important naturally occurring plant insecticide. The Chemical Society of Washington awarded its Hillebrand prize for 1932 to Dr. Haller and Dr. LaForge for this achievement.

During World War II Dr. Haller directed and coordinated experimental work on DDT, other insecticides, and repellents, which effectively protected our armed forces against insect-borne diseases. Both the Army and the Navy cited him for these contributions. He also served as a technical adviser to the office of Scientific Research and Development.

Dr. Haller's new assignment covers the various chemical aspects of the Bureau's activities including the development, manufacture, and use of attractants, repellents, insecticides and accessory materials. He will act as liaison officer between the Bureau, and manufacturers of insecticidal chemicals, as well as formulators of insecticides.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES IN NORTHEAST REORGANIZED

(Press Release)

March 6, 1951.

A reorganization of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine activities in northeastern States was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The area affected by the present reorganization is that primarily covered by the Eastern Plant Board—the New England States, plus New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Eastern Plant Board is an organization of State plant regulatory officials.

The purpose of the reorganization, according to Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau, is to utilize more fully Bureau manpower, facilities, and equipment, and to coordinate all Bureau programs and administrative management in the region for reasons of efficiency and economy.

Headquarters for the newly established Northeastern Region will be at Greenfield, Mass., where the Bureau occupies a building of sufficient size to accommodate the director of the region, his staff, and several operating units.

Director for the Northeastern Region will be Roy G. Richmond, former leader of the Bureau's Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines. He will plan, direct, and coordinate all Bureau activities concerning the control and regulatory programs on gypsy and brown-tail moths, Japanese beetle, and golden nematode. Insects and other plant pests do not recognize State and regional boundaries, therefore control and regulatory activities of the Northeastern Regional Headquarters will extend to other parts of the country in which infestations of the pests named may occur, or in which surveys may be conducted.

Mr. Richmond also will act in an advisory capacity to the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in respect to other Bureau activities in the Northeastern Region.

Immediate supervision of the gypsy and brown-tail moths control project remains under the leadership of J. M. Corliss, the golden nematode control project under Harry L. Smith, and the Japanese beetle control project under William Middleton.

Budgetary, fiscal, procurement, personnel, property, communications, and related Bureau administrative functions in the Northeastern Region will be under the immediate supervision of Howard Ameigh.

R. A. Roberts, formerly Mr. Richmond's first assistant, is now acting in charge of the Bureau's Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Mr. Hoyt announced.

WILLIAM H. WHITE DIES: AUTHORITY ON CONTROL OF VEGETABLE INSECTS

(Press Notice)

MARCH 14, 1951.

William H. White, United States Department of Agriculture entomologist, an authority on the control of vegetable insects, died this morning in Washington, D. C., of a coronary attack while on his way to his office in Agriculture's South Building. He had been leader of the Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine since 1932.

Mr. White was known throughout this country and abroad as the director of research on the biology and control of insects that destroy or damage vegetables, sugar beets, garden crops, greenhouse plants, tobacco, mushrooms, and shrubbery.

Mr. White entered Federal service in the Department's Bureau of Entomology in 1914 as a scientific assistant, and was assigned to investigate insects that damage vegetables in greenhouses. He remained with this Bureau the remainder of his life, conducting and directing investigations on a wide variety of such insect pests.

In 1918, he enlisted in the 32d Machine Gun Battalion, 11th Division, and he served as a Second Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces in France until 1919.

He was born at La Plata, Md., August 9, 1892, attended public schools in College Park, Maryland, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1913.

Mr. White was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomological Society of Washington, and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

Donald J. Caffrey, long-time assistant to Mr. White, has been appointed Acting in Charge of this Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONSOLIDATES WORK ON AIRCRAFT AND OTHER PEST CONTROL EQUIPMENT

(Press Notice)

MAY 14, 1951.

Consolidation of all work on the adaptation and utilization of aircraft and other special equipment for agricultural pest control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. This consolidation combines work formerly done at a number of the Bureau's different field stations. It will be directed by Kenneth Messenger from the Bureau's newly established Aircraft and Special Equipment Center, Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Messenger is a long-time employee of the Bureau.

The Center has direct responsibility for the acquisition, assignment, modification, and disposition of aircraft used by the Bureau. It will advise in the development of specifications and contracts for aircraft operations in which the Bureau cooperates. It will assist in the inspection of aircraft and the investigation of the qualification of pilots engaged in these operations. In cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Aeronautical Center, also located near Oklahoma City, it will develop operating standards for agricultural pest control aircraft operators throughout the country.

In the field of ground-application equipment, the Aircraft and Special Equipment Center will assemble and maintain current information on the development and availability of such pest control machinery. It will advise the Bureau and its field stations, State research organizations, and other groups and individuals involved with pest control on machines suitable for their needs. Advice will be given on the modification of special machines where required.

A close association will be maintained with engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating States and industry to insure prompt solution of engineering problems that arise constantly in connection with improvement of special machines required for pest control work.

ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY WORK IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO BE HEADED BY LEROY D. CHRISTENSON

(Press Notice)

JUNE 4, 1951.

Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture on control of the oriental fruit fly in the Hawaiian Islands will be headed by Leroy D. Christenson, who started work with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 25 years ago, the Department said today. Mr. Christenson will succeed Dr. Walter Carter, who organized and directed these investigations as an emergency measure upon appropriation of special funds for this purpose in 1949. Dr. Carter is returning to full-time duties as entomologist, Pineapple Research Institute, at Honolulu, Oahu, T. H., on July 1.

The oriental fruit fly, an insect accidently introduced into the Hawaiian Islands during the war years, is one of the most serious pests of numerous fruits, vegetables, and nuts, according to Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau. If introduced into the United States, it might become highly destructive, particularly to fruits growing in the warmer portions of the country. It is known to attack more than 100 different fruits and other plant products, ranging from peaches to orchids.

The research program now, as developed by Dr. Carter, includes 5 main lines of work. One group of entomologists is studying the habits of the pest in the Hawaiian Islands, its ecology and biology, the climatic conditions under which it may be expected to thrive, its habits of migration, and the hosts it attacks. If the pest should become established in the United States, this information would be invaluable.

A second line of research concerns treatment of infested agricultural products so they may be transported safely into uninfested areas. New and effective methods of treating infested products already have been found.

In a third line of study attempts are being made to find effective insecticidal chemicals that kill the fruit flies in their various stages, or attractive chemicals that could be used to lure the insects to traps or to poison deposits.

A fourth approach concerns control of the pest in large-scale eradication studies, results of which would be a necessity in the event the pest should find its way to the mainland.

The fifth line of investigations concerns natural control of the flies. Most areas of the world where oriental fruit flies are known to occur have been searched diligently by entomological explorers for parasites and predators of the pest since 1949. The most effective of these were sent to the Hawaiian Islands where they are beginning to reduce the numbers of fruit flies. Studies of the insect's physiology are also under way.

Mr. Christenson, a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College with graduate work at the Universities of Minnesota and California, entered public service in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1926. From 1929 to 1932 he investigated sugarcane insects and their control in Cuba for the Tropical Plant Research Foundation.

He also has carried on investigations concerning the distribution and control of the alfalfa weevil, the abundance, distribution, and importance of soil insects associated with cotton production, particularly those possibly involved in transmission of Texas root rot and other serious cotton diseases, and in surveys of insects in peach orchards and studies to determine their relationship to the spread of peach mosiac disease.

He entered military service in the Army of the United States in 1942, and served as a Major in the Sanitary Corps as an entomologist in the South Pacific until 1946. Since that time he has been an assistant leader of the Bureau's Division of Fruit Insect Investigations, Washington, D. C.

W. G. BRUCE NAMED DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE'S SOUTHEASTERN REGION

(Press Notice)

JUNE 22, 1951.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today that W. G. Bruce has been selected as director of the Southeastern Region of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. His headquarters will be at Gulfport, Miss. In his position Mr. Bruce will direct the Bureau's regulatory, control, and adminis-

trative functions in the nine States in the Southeastern Region. These include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The Region was one of five recently established in a reorganization of the regulatory, control and administrative functions of the Bureau to facilitate getting the best possible results from available manpower and equipment.

Mr. Bruce has been identified for nearly 30 years with research and control of insects that affect the health and welfare of man and animals. His experience in this scientific field is long and varied, particularly in southeastern States. He was director of the Department's screwworm control campaign in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., during 1935 and 1936. Until his selection as director of the new Southeastern Region, he was leader of the Bureau's research laboratory at Savannah, Ga., where extensive investigations are conducted on the control of insects that destroy household effects such as woolens and stored foods such as cereals.

As director of the new Region, Mr. Bruce will be responsible for the coordination of Bureau administrative acitvities in the area, and control and regulatory activities. Since neither insects nor plant diseases recognize State or regional boundaries, control and regulatory activities of this Region may extend to other parts of the country.

DR. THOMAS E. SNYDER, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TERMITE AUTHORITY, RETIRES

(Press Notice)

JULY 5, 1951.

Dr. Thomas E. Snyder, internationally-known authority on termites and their control, who has retired (June 30), after 42 years of service in the United States Department of Agriculture, is the originator, or instigator, of most modern ways of controlling termites.

When Dr. Snyder entered Federal service in the Bureau of Entomology in 1909, very little was known about termites, their biology and habits, or their control. Very little was known about the number of species that cause damage in this or any other country. It was not realized at that time, except in limited instances, how much damage the pests do to wood or wooden structures.

It soon became apparent to Dr. Snyder that termites and powder post beetles are among the most destructive of all the insects that attack wood. At that time, one of the major items of expense to mine owners, and railroad and telephone companies, was the continual replacement of mine props, railroad ties, and telephone poles. Termites destroyed them in only a few years. By 1913, Dr. Snyder was advising creosote applications to such wood, and within a few years the practice was almost universal.

Snyder found that termites usually enter homes and other buildings through structural faults that could be corrected most easily during the construction period. He then instigated establishment of uniform standard city building code specifications to prevent termites from entering buildings. These specifications are used in many parts of the country today.

Because termites cause their greatest damage in tropical parts of the world, Dr. Snyder conducted many of his experiments in termite control in Panama, the West Indies, Hawaii, and Louisiana. He estimated, correctly, that any method of termite control would work in the United States if if would work in the tropics. Extensive tests with various wood impregnating chemicals in these areas resulted in the modern use of sodium arsenate, pentochlorophenol, and more recently DDT, in the protection of homes and other wooden structures from damage by termites.

During these years Dr. Snyder brought together for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine one of the world's greatest collections of termites. The collection now is in the U. S. National Museum. No less than 150 species of termites of the world were described originally by Dr. Snyder from this collection. He has written more than 200 scientific and popular articles on termites and other insects attacking wood. The last one was A Catalog of the Termites (Isoptera) of the World, published in 1949 by the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Snyder will continue his studies on termites, with offices in the United States National Museum.

HAEUSSLER TO HEAD UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S DIVISION OF TRUCK CROP AND GARDEN INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

(Press Notice)

JULY 11, 1951.

Gilbert J. Haeussler has been named leader of the Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations by Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the United States Department of Agriculture, announced today. William H. White, former leader of this Division, died March 14, 1951.

Mr. Haeussler entered Federal service in 1925 in the then Bureau of Entomology. He was engaged for 16 years in research on the control of insect pests of fruits by means of their natural enemies. From 1929 to 1934 he travelled in France, Italy, and Japan, searching for and shipping to this country, parasites that attack the oriental fruit moth, an important pest of peaches. From 1934 until 1940 he was stationed at the Bureau's Morrestown, N. J. laboratory investigating both native and foreign parasites of this insect pest.

In 1940 he was appointed field leader of the then new Comstock mealybug control project, with headquarters at Charlottesville, Va. This insect then threatened apple production in parts of Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio. Parasites, introduced from Japan, were reared in large numbers by the Bureau in the laboratory at Charlottesville and liberated by Mr. Haeussler. These natural enemies proved extremely effective in the control of the pest within only a few years and the Comstock mealybug is of only minor importance in the area now.

In 1941 Mr. Haeussler was appointed assistant leader of the Division of Fruit Insect Investigations, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He has been leader of the Bureau's Division of Insect Survey and Information since August 1944.

Mr. Haeussler was born at Chicopee, Mass., March 19, 1904. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College. He lives at 5714 40th Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

NEW RESEARCH DIVISION IN BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 10, 1951.

A new research Division in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Division of Stored Product Insect Investigations, in which research will be conducted on the control of insects that destroy stored products, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. Randall Latta, longtime Bureau researcher on various methods of insect control has been designated acting leader of the new Division, by Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau. His first assistants will be R. T. Cotton, and Dr. Lyman S. Henderson, Bureau authorities on the control of insects that affect stored products in homes and commercial establishments.

Almost every stored agricultural product, whether food, feed, or fiber, is affected more or less seriously by insects. The average annual value of grain destroyed by insects has been estimated at a billion dollars. Much of this loss occurs after the grain is harvested and in farm storage. The value of wool destroyed annually by clothes moths and carpet beetles, whether raw wool prior to manufacture or after it is made into clothing, is estimated at more than ¼ billion dollars. Dried fruits, nuts, candy, dairy products, cured meats, cereals, spices, breakfast foods, spaghetti, and numerous other stored food products and tobacco also are subject to great losses. Control of these insects, it is estimated, will increase the cereal food supplies of the Nation at least 10 percent.

Investigations concerning insects that affect stored products have been conducted in a number of the Bureau's research Divisions. The reorganization will permit better coordination of the research. The public also will be able to secure answers to its problems on the control of such insects from a single source, and industries concerned with problems in their field will have a more centralized point of contact.

The problem of controlling insects that damage stored grains has been a matter of concern to this Bureau for many years. Great progress has been made within the past decade in this field of research under the guidance of Dr. R. T. Cotton

leader of the Bureau's Manhattan, Kans., laboratory, who will continue to direct this phase of the new Division's research.

Another phase of the investigations will be the control of insects that cause problems during manufacturing or processing. Except for research on control of clothes moths and carpet beetles, this is a relatively new, yet highly important, field. This phase of the research will be centered at the Bureau's laboratory at Savannah, Ga. The present Division of Control Investigations, located at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., also will be incorporated into the new Division.

It will be the duty of the enotomologists of the newly established Division to find how insects that destroy stored products can be controlled, so that more feed, food, and fiber, can be made available to the Nation.

B. E. P. Q. 591

April 5, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PORTUGUESE COLONY OF ANGOLA

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS (ANIMALS AND PLANTS)

Imports of plants, seeds, animals and animal products must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate from the exporting country and are subject to governmental examination at port of entry.

Importation of the following is prohibited:

a. Animals and animal products from regions where epizootic diseases exist.

b. Plants and parts of plants from regions infected with phylloxera and other diseases.

The above regulations have been abstracted from a Foreign Service Despatch, dated February 20, 1951, from Luanda, Angola, entitled "Customs Regulations on Shipments from the United States to Angola," and signed by the American Consul at Luanda.

W. L. Popham,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 476, Revised

March 6, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Commonwealth of Australia appears to be necessary on account of the numerous Proclamations and Statutory Rules which have been issued since the original summary was issued. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to any State in Australia.

The digest was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Proclamations and Statutory Rules published in the Commonwealth Gazette up to and including those dated October 19, 1950, and November 9, 1950. It was reviewed by the Director of Quarantine (Plants) in Canberra.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Quarantine Act 1908–1947

(Plants Division)

Under the Quarantine Act 1908–47 the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia has by proclamation prohibited the introduction of "declared diseases" and various plants into Australia, and has made statutory rules regulating the importation of plants and plant products.

SUMMARY OF PROCLAMATIONS (QUARANTINE ACT) PLANTS DIVISION IN FORCE ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1950

(Proclamations not affecting shipments of plants and plant products from the United States to Australia have been omitted.)

Quarantine and Permit

1P. All plants imported into Australia from overseas shall be subject to quarantine. No plants shall be delivered until a permit has been issued by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants). (See also Reg. 17.)

Ports of Landing for Plants

3P, 13P, and 23P.

Sydney and Newcastle, New South Wales.
Melbourne and Geelong, Victoria.
Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, and Launceston, Tasmania.
Port Adelaide, South Australia.
Albany, Broome, Carnarvon, Fremantle, and Geraldton, Western Australia.
Bowen, Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, and Townsville, Queensland.
Port Darwin, Northern Territory.
Port Kennedy, Thursday Island (food materials only).

Thirty eight Quarantine Stations have been established in various States where plants may be retained for observation.

Declared Diseases

Various plant diseases, insects, and weed pests have been declared diseases affecting plants by proclamation and their introduction into Australia prohibited. (See Proclamations 4P, 5P, 21P, and 22P.)

Plants Prohibited Except in Accordance with Quarantine (Plants) Regulations

8P. The importation into Australia of the following plants shall be prohibited, except in accordance with the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations which usually require a permit issued by the Minister or the Director of Quarantine:

2. COTTONSEED and COTTON LINT (raw cotton) (Regs. 22 and 22A).

7. HOPS, which are the commercial product of hop plants grown in countries other than those known to be free from Downy Mildew or Mosaic diseases (Reg. 24. See also Proclamation 27P).

15P. RICE PLANTS (*Oryza sativa*), RICE SEED, or any rough or unmilled rice or rice capable of germinating (Reg. 23A).

24P. Any MAIZE PLANT (*Zea mays* L.) or viable MAIZE SEED (including all races, types, varieties or selections of maize whether known by the name of field maize or Indian corn, sweet corn, pop corn or by any other name) (Reg. 21F).

25P. Any plants or seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. (including all types, varieties or selections of "FLAX" and "LINSEED") (Reg. 21F).

26P. Any plants or seeds of *Glycine soja* Sieb. & Zucc. (including all types, varieties, and selections of SOYBEAN or SOYA BEAN) (Reg. 21F).

29P. Any plants or parts of plants (other than the dried and prepared leaf ready for manufacturing purposes) of any variety or strain of the genus *Nicotiana* (including all types, varieties, or selections of TOBACCO) (Reg. 21F).

30P. Any plants or parts of plants of any variety or strain of the genus *Arachis* (PEANUTS) (Reg. 21F and 26).

31P. Any plants or parts of plants of the species *Vitis* (Reg. 21C).

32P. Any plants or parts of plants of any of some 17 genera; 11 Amaryllidaceae, 5 Liliaceae, and 1 Iridaceae. (For the complete list of genera see Reg. 21B.)

33P. Bud wood, scions, or seeds of the species *Persea gratissima* Gaertn. (AVOCADO) (Reg. 21A).

34P. Any plants or any part of plants of any variety or strain of five genera and two species which are added to the list of seeds in Reg. 21F, mentioned above in 24P, 25P, 26P, 29P, and 30P.

35P. The tubers or parts of potatoes containing eyes or viable vegetative parts (Reg. 21D).

36P. All living plant material used in a nursery including woody plants; seedlings of herbaceous plants; and slips, cuttings, layers, runners, offsets and similar material used for vegetative propagation of woody or herbaceous plants (Reg. 21E).

Prohibited Plants

9P. The importation into Australia of the following plants shall be prohibited:

(1) ALL STONE FRUIT TREES or parts thereof which were grown in any country in which any of the diseases known as Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, Little Peach or Phony exists. For the purposes of this prohibition any State of the United States of America is deemed to be a country.

(2) ALL GOOSEBERRY PLANTS or parts thereof from any country in which *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (American Gooseberry Mildew) exists.

(3) ALL COFFEE PLANTS or parts thereof including fruit or seed (other than manufactured products thereof) liable to infection with any species of *Hemileia* from any country in which *Hemileia* exists.

(4) ALL SUGARCANE and BANANA plants exclusive of the fruit of the latter, grown in any country in which boring beetles of the genus *Sphenophorus*, *Cosmopolites* or *Rhabdocnemis* exists.

(5) BROOM MILLET.

(9) CHESTNUT PLANTS or parts thereof including the fruits or nuts from any part of the world.

(10) Plants of the genus *Humulus* (with the exception of the dried flower cones known in commerce as "HOPS") grown in any country in which either downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) or Mosaic exists. (See also Proclamation 27P.)

(11) CITRUS PLANTS including the fruits but exempting the seeds, from any country in which Citrus Canker (*Pseudomonas citri*) exists.

(12) All plants of the family Ulmaceae (ELM FAMILY) including seeds and cuttings from Europe.

California Walnuts Prohibited in Western Australia

11P. The importation into the State of Western Australia is prohibited of:

(a) Walnuts from California wherever grown.

(b) Walnuts grown in California from wherever shipped.

Raw Cotton Prohibited Into Queensland

17P. The importation into the State of Queensland of raw cotton (lint or linters) is prohibited, except samples for determining cotton standards.

Cacti Prohibited

19P. The importation into Australia is prohibited of any plant (including any root, pad, cutting or seed) of the family Cactaceae.

Suborders of Rosaceae Prohibited

20P. The importation into Australia is prohibited, except with the permission of the Minister, of all plants or parts of plants (including the fruit but exempting the seeds) of the suborder or tribe Pomeae or of the suborder or tribe Pruneae of the order Rosaceae which were grown in any country in which Pear Blight or Fire Blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*) exists.

Hops Prohibited Into Tasmania

27P. The importation into the State of Tasmania is prohibited of hops (being the commercial product of the hop plant (*Humulus lupulus* L.) grown in countries other than those known to be free from "Downy Mildew" (caused by the fungus *Pseudoperonospora humuli* (M. & T.) Wilson) and "Hops Mosaic" caused by a virus).

Avocado Trees Prohibited

33P. (a) The importation into Australia of trees of the species *Persea gratissima* Gaertn. (Avocado) is absolutely prohibited.

Potato Plants Prohibited

35P. (b) The importation into Australia of potato plants is absolutely prohibited.

Statutory Rules

REGULATIONS UNDER THE QUARANTINE ACT 1908–1947

(Including S. R. 1935, No. 91, as amended by S. R. 1936, No. 36, 1937, Nos. 30 and 116, 1940, No. 43, 1948, No. 63 and 92, and S. R. 1950, No. 27 and No. 78.)

(Only the regulations affecting shipments of plants and plant products from the United States to Australia are listed below.)

The importation of any article infested with, or likely to introduce, a pest affecting plants shall be prohibited except in accordance with the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations (Proclamation 5P (b)).

DEFINITIONS

Regulation 3. In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

"*Diseased*" means affected with disease and includes showing the presence or evidence of any deteriorated or abnormal condition, whether dependent on the presence of or due to the operation, development, growth, or effect of any disease.

"*Pest*" includes weed pest as well as insect pest.

"*Plant*" means plants of any kind or size and includes cuttings slips and buds, the fruit and seeds and all live parts of plants.

"*Goods*" means all kinds of movable property.

"*The Director*" means the Director of Quarantine.

"*Quarantine Officer*" means a quarantine officer dealing with the quarantine of imported plants, insects and goods.

"*Chief Quarantine Officer*" means the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Plant Division of Quarantine, dealing with the quarantine of imported plants, insects and goods in any State or Territory.

NOTICES OF ARRIVAL

Reg. 4. Any person desirous of landing any imported plants shall give to the quarantine officer at the port of landing a notice and a declaration as prescribed.

Reg. 5. A similar notice and declaration must be given in connection with imports of timber (either logs or sawn timber).

TREATMENT AND RECONDITIONING

Reg. 16. Any imported fruit, vegetable (including tubers, bulbs, corms, and rhizomes), nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed, of which any proportion is, on inspection by a quarantine officer, found to be, or suspected of being, affected with a disease, or any cereals, pulse, or other seed found on inspection to be mixed with a seed of a proclaimed weed pest, shall be ordered into quarantine and, under the supervision of a quarantine officer, may be treated as the Chief Quarantine Officer may direct, or sorted at a quarantine station or other approved place, subject to prescribed conditions.

QUARANTINE

Reg. 17. Any plant not otherwise provided for in these regulations shall be retained in quarantine for such period as the Chief Quarantine Officer deems necessary, having regard to its nature and condition of the plant and the place from which it comes.

SPECIAL POWERS OF DIRECTOR

Reg. 20A:

(1) Where the Director becomes aware of the presence of any noxious animal or plant on any vessel, he shall notify the master of the vessel that the animal or plant is a noxious animal or plant, as the case may be.

(2) A person shall not land, or permit to be landed, from any vessel, any noxious animal or plant.

(3) Where any noxious animal or plant is found to be on any vessel, the Director may order the vessel into quarantine or may order the treatment of the vessel and any cargo which is on the vessel, or which has been off loaded from the vessel, in such manner and by such means as will, in the opinion of the Director, ensure the destruction of all noxious animals or plants on the vessel or in the cargo.

(4) The Director may take all measures he considers necessary when off-loaded cargo may have contaminated any place or building due to the presence of noxious animals or plants on the vessel from which the cargo was off loaded.

(5) Treatment may consist of fumigation, disinfection, spraying, dusting, or any other means, with such chemicals, materials, or agents as the Director considers most effective or convenient for the particular circumstances of the case.

(6) Treatment shall be carried out at the expense of the master of the vessel.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation "noxious animals or plants" means any genus or species of any type of animal or plant life which may, in the opinion of the Director, cause, or be likely or capable of causing, damage to, or destruction of, plants, or may become a pest of plants.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ETC., REQUIRED

Reg. 21. Any person desirous of landing any imported plant shall, at the time of giving notice as required in Regulation 4, furnish also the following declarations, certificates, notices and permits, and comply with the following conditions:

AVOCADO BUDWOOD, SCIONS OR SEEDS

Reg. 21A. This regulation refers to importations of the budwood, scions or seeds of the species *Persea gratissima* Gaertn.

The importer must apply in writing to the Director for a permit to import such budwood, scions or seeds.

The application shall be forwarded to the Director through the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the plant material is to be used, and the Chief Quarantine Officer shall endorse the application with such recommendation as he thinks fit.

Where such budwood, scions or seeds are ordered into quarantine they shall be detained for three years, unless certified as free from disease at an earlier date by the Director.

NARCISSUS FLY HOSTS RESTRICTED

Reg. 21B. This regulation is to prevent the introduction into Australia of Narcissus fly of the type known as *Merodon equestris* Fab., *Eumerus strigatus* Fallen, or *Eumerus tuberculatus* Rond.

The plants or parts of plants regulated belong to the following genera:

(a) Amaryllis.
(b) Cooperia.
(c) Cyrtanthus.
(d) Galanthus.
(e) Galtonia.
(f) Habranthus.
(g) Hymenocallis.
(h) Hyacinthus.
(i) Iris.
(j) Leucojum.
(k) Lilium.
(l) Narcissus.
(m) Pancratium.
(n) Scilla.
(o) Tulipa.
(p) Vallota.
(q) Zephyranthes.

The above plants shall not be imported into Australia unless they have been grown in a country or area free from all types of Narcissus fly, or, before exportation to Australia, have been fumigated or subjected to heat treatment; and have been certified by a qualified authority immediately prior to exportation to be free from diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, and nematodes.

Fumigation shall consist of treatment with methyl bromide 3 pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of capacity for four hours at 70° F., or treatment with hydrocyanic acid at a gas equivalent of 18 ounces of hydrocyanic gas for each 1,000 cubic feet of capacity for 24 hours at 60°–65° F.

Heat treatment shall consist of a preliminary heating process followed by exposure to hot water or vapor heat at 110° F. for not less than 1½ hours.

Fumigation or treatment must be under the supervision of a qualified person and the plants shall be so distributed during the process that each plant is reached by the gas or heat.

Importers of the above plants must apply in writing to the Director for a permit and the application shall be accompanied by certificates issued by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture or other appropriate department of the government of, or a qualified authority in, the country from which the plants were exported, certifying that the plants have been grown, fumigated, or treated, as the case may be, and have been examined as required by this regulation.

GRAPEVINE RESTRICTIONS

Reg. 21C. In this regulation "plants" means plants or any parts of plants of the species *Vitis*.

The importer must apply in writing to the Director for a permit specifying the variety, quantity, nature and source of supply of the above plants, the reason for the importation, the method of transportation and the estimated date of arrival of the plants in Australia. The application shall be forwarded through the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the plants are to be grown, and he shall endorse on the application such recommendations as he thinks fit. Plants ordered into quarantine shall be detained for five years unless the Director certifies in writing prior to the expiration of that period, that the plants are free from disease.

Plants not entered in accordance with above requirements may be destroyed.

POTATO REGULATIONS

Reg. 21D:

(1) In this regulation:

"*Authority*" means the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, a Department of Agriculture of a State, or a research institution approved, for the purposes of this regulation, by the Director;

"*Potatoes*" means the tubers or parts of potatoes containing eyes or viable vegetative parts.

(2) Potatoes shall not be imported into Australia unless:

(a) They were grown in an area which is free from:

(i) The disease known as "Black Wart" caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.;

(ii) The disease known as "Ring Rot" caused by *Corynebacterium sepedonicum* (S. & K.) Skaptason & Burkh.; and

(iii) The "Colorado Potato Beetle"—*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say);

(b) They were grown on plants believed to be free from viruses other than Virus X;

(c) They were, immediately prior to exportation, individually examined and found to be sound, healthy, and free from soil and insects; and

(d) They are packed in clean new packages.

(3) An authority may make written application to the Director for a permit to import potatoes into Australia.

(4) An application for a permit to import potatoes into Australia shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture or other Department or institution considered appropriate by the Director in the country from which the potatoes are exported, identifying the potatoes, stating the quantity and certifying that the potatoes comply with the conditions specified in sub-regulation (2) of this regulation.

(5) All bags, crates or other packages in which potatoes are imported into Australia shall be marked on the outside with the name of the country of origin and with such other marks as are necessary to identify the potatoes with the potatoes specified in the certificate furnished in accordance with sub-regulation (4) of this regulation.

(6) Where potatoes are ordered into quarantine the potatoes shall be detained in quarantine for two vegetative generations.

RESTRICTIONS OF NURSERY STOCK

Reg. 21E:

(1) In this regulation:

"*Approved authority*" means a Department or authority of the Commonwealth or a State equipped for plant introduction work or a research organization or person registered by the Director under sub-regulation (3) of this regulation;

"*Nursery stock*" means all living plant material used in a nursery and includes:
(a) Woody plants;
(b) Seedlings of herbaceous plants; and
(c) Slips, cuttings, layers, runners, offsets and similar material used for vegetative propagation of woody or herbaceous plants.

(2) A research organization or a person may apply to the Director for registration as an approved authority for the purposes of this regulation.

(3) The Director may, in his absolute discretion, register or refuse to register a research organization or person as an approved authority.

(4) A person shall not import any nursery stock into Australia unless:
(a) He is an approved authority; and
(b) He is the holder of a permit issued by the Director for the importation of that nursery stock.

(5) An application for registration under this regulation and an application for a permit to import nursery stock shall be forwarded through the Chief Quarantine Officer in the State in which the nursery stock is to be grown and the Chief Quarantine Officer shall endorse on an application such recommendations as he thinks fit.

(6) An approved authority shall deliver a permit issued for the importation of nursery stock with the notice and declaration required to be given by regulation 4 of these Regulations.

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN SEEDS

Reg. 21F:

(1) In this paragraph, unless the contrary intention appears:
"*Permit*" means a permit to import seed into Australia issued by the Director;
"*Premises*" means the premises where the seed is stored or treated;
"*Seed*" means the seed of any variety or strain of;—
(a) the species *Linum usitatissimum* L. (flax or linseed)
(b) the species *Glycine soja* Sieb. & Zucc. (soy or soya bean)
(c) the species *Zea mays* L. (maize, sweet corn, popcorn, and related types)
(d) the genus *Nicotiana* (tobacco and related plants)
(e) The genus *Arachis* (peanuts or ground nuts) (See also Reg. 26)
(f) The genus *Sorghum* (including grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom millets, Sudan grass and related plants)
(g) The species *Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill. (tomato)
(h) The genus *Phaseolus* (including cultivated beans such as French, kidney, stringless, navy butter, haricot, lima and climbing beans)
(j) The genus *Avena* (including all varieties and types of cultivated oats)
(k) The genus *Hordeum* (including all varieties and types of cultivated barley)
(l) The species *Secale cereale* L. (including all varieties and types of cultivated rye); or
(m) The genus *Triticum* (including all varieties and types of cultivated wheat)

(2) A person shall not import seed into Australia unless he is the holder of a permit.

(3) Subject to this paragraph, the Director may issue a permit on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

(4) Where the seed is intended for sowing:
(a) The application for a permit shall be in a prescribed form and shall be forwarded to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the seed is to be sown;
(b) Permits will be for limited quantities which are considered sufficient by the Director for establishing under quarantine a variety or strain of the particular species or genus in Australia;
(c) The seed, before sowing, shall be treated as the Director directs.

(5) All seed imported under a permit for sowing shall be grown in quarantine for at least one season.

(6) Diseased plants may be destroyed or treated.

(7) Residues of seed which produced disease may be destroyed.

(8) Where seed (other than the seed of the genus *Arachis*) (see Reg. 26) is intended for purposes other than sowing:
(a) Application is made on another prescribed form;
(b) The importer shall enter into a bond;
(c) The seed shall be conveyed to premises approved by the Chief Quarantine Inspector;
(d) The seed must be treated in such a way as to destroy the viability (S. R. 1948, No. 63).

COTTON AND COTTONSEED RESTRICTIONS

Reg. 22:

(1) Any person desirous of importing cottonseed for the purpose of extracting oil or for manufacturing purposes, shall comply with the following conditions:

(2) Prior to shipment an application for permission to import shall be made to the Minister stating the quantity desired to be imported, the origin of the seed, port of shipment, the treatment (if any) given in the country of origin, the vessel and anticipated date of arrival in Australia.

(3) A permit to import shall be obtained from the Minister, subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose.

Reg. 22A. The importation of raw cotton (lint or linters) which is subject to quarantine shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The bales of raw cotton shall, on importation, be delivered direct to the mills for manufacture;

(b) All coverings or wrappings and staves used in packing or bailing the raw cotton shall, when any bale is opened, be removed from the cotton contained therein and burnt in the mill premises; and

(c) Except in the case of raw cotton, imported from the United States of America, all cotton debris, waste matter, seed and other material separated from the raw cotton during processing by the first machines through which the cotton passes shall be burnt in the mill premises or be crushed between steel rollers in those premises (S. R. 1940, No. 43).

RICE PLANTS AND SEED

Reg. 23A. No person shall import rice plants (*Oryza sativa*) or rice seed or any rough or unmilled rice or rice capable of germinating, except for food purposes, for milling in preparation of food, or for other manufacturing purposes unless:

(a) Application for permission to import has been made to the Minister stating the nature and quantity to be imported, the country of origin, the reasons for the importation and the precautions to be taken to procure plants or seeds free from disease;

(b) A permit to import is obtained from the Minister, subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose; and

(c) The application is made for on behalf of a State Department of Agriculture (S. R. 1936, No. 36).

HOPS

Reg. 24:

(1) Any person desirous of importing "hops" for manufacturing purposes, from countries other than those which are known to be free from downy mildew and mosaic diseases, shall comply with the following conditions:

(2) An application for permission to import for special purposes shall be made to the Minister, stating the nature and quantity desired to be imported, the reasons for the importation, the precautions to be taken to secure "hops" free from disease and to ensure delivery without escape.

(3) A permit to import shall be obtained from the Minister subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose, in addition to the requirement that such hops when imported shall be contained in sealed metal-lined cases, shall be landed in quarantine and opened under the supervision of a quarantine officer, at the factory or brewery for immediate use in manufacture. (See also Proclamation 27P.)

PLANTS IN SOIL

Reg. 25. Any imported plant, nursery stock, cuttings or other plant parts growing in soil, sand or earth, shall be ordered into quarantine and thoroughly freed from such material by being washed in water, or otherwise treated as directed by the Director of Quarantine.

PEANUTS

Reg. 26:

(1) A person shall not import peanuts into Australia for purposes other than sowing unless he is the holder of a permit issued by the Director.

(3) "Peanuts" means the fruit of any variety or strain of the genus *Arachis* (S. R. 1948, No. 63).

The remainder of the regulation deals with the handling and disposal of peanuts after entry.

IMPORTATION OF INSECTS

Reg. 28:

(1) Insects and parasites of insects shall not be imported unless:

(b) The importer, prior to shipment, has made an application for permission and has obtained the consent of the Director of Quarantine to that importation.

(2) The insects shall remain in quarantine for such time as the Director of Quarantine requires.

DECLARED DISEASES

PROCLAMATION 4P, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

The fungi, bacteria, viruses and disease agents specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation shall be diseases affecting plants, and their introduction into Australia prohibited:

THE SCHEDULE

1. Cultures or cultivated virus on artificial media of any disease agent capable of producing any disease in plants.

2. The diseases which follow:

Actinomyces.	
Alternaria.	
Aplanobacter	Bacterial diseases.
Armillaria mellea	(Root rot.)
Aschersonia.	
Ascochyta	(Leaf spots.)
Bacillus.	
Bacterium.	
Botrytis	e. g., B. cinerea.
Botryosphaeria	e. g., B. ribis, current cane blight.
Bremia	e. g., B. lactucae, downy mildews.
Ceratostomella.	
Cercospora	e. g., C. circumcissa, shot hole.
Cercosporella	e. g., C. theae, leaf disease of tea.
Cladosporium	e. g., C. carpophilum, freckle.
Clasterosporium	e. g., C. carpophilum.
Claviceps purpurea	Ergot.
Colletotrichum	e. g., C. gossypii, cotton wilt.
Coniothyrium	e. g., C. fuckelii, rose canker.
Corticium	e. g., C. vagum var. solani.
Coryneum	e. g., C. beijerinckii.
Cronartium	e. g., C. ribicola, pine leaf blister rust.
Cryptosporella	e. g., C. viticola, dead arm of grapes.
Cylindrosporium	e. g., C. padi, cherry leaf blight.
Cytospora	e. g., C. ambiens.
Dasyscypha	e. g., D. calycina, larch canker.
Dematophora	e. g., D. necatrix, white root rot.
Diaporthe	e. g., D. parasitica, chestnut blight.
Didymella	e. g., D. citri, orangetree canker.
Diplodia	e. g., D. zeae, corn dry rot.
Dothiorella	e. g., D. mali, apple canker.
Endothia	e. g., E. parasitica, chestnut blight.
Erysiphaceae	Powdery mildew.
Exoascus	e. g., E. deformans, peach leaf curl.
Exobasidium	e. g., E. vexans, tea leaf blister blight.
Fabraea	e. g., F. maculata, pear leaf spot.
Fomes	e. g., F. semitosus, Hevea root rot.
Fusariella	e. g., F. atrovirens, onion black mould.
Fusarium	e. g., F. trichothecioides, potato dry rot.
Gibberella	e. g., G. saubinettii, wheat scab.
Gloeosporium	e. g., G. fructigenum, ripe rot.
Gnomonia	e. g., G. erythrostoma, cherry-leaf scorch.
Graphiola	e. g., G. phoenicis, palm leaf spot.
Graphium	e. g., G. ulmi, elm disease.
Guignardia	e. g., G. bidwellii, black rot of grape.
Gymnosporangium	Rusts, e. g., white cedar.
Helminthosporium	e. g., H. gramineum, barley leaf stripe.
Hemileia	e. g., H. vastatrix, coffee leaf disease.
Heterosporium	e. g., H. schinulatum, carnation leaf mould.
Leptosphaeria	e. g., L. herpotrichoides, stem blight of rye.
Macrosporium.	
Marssonia	e. g., M. populi, anthracnose of poplar.
Melanomma	e. g., M. glumarum, glume blotch of rice.
Mosaic diseases	Viruses.
Mycosphaerella.	
Myxomycetes	Slime moulds.
Necator	e. g., N. decretus, coffee twig disease.
Nectria	e. g., N. ditissima.
Neocosmospora	e. g., N. vasinfecta, cotton wilt.
Oomycetes.	
Oospora.	
Ophiobolus	e. g., O. cariceti, foot rot.
Ozonium	e. g., O. omnivorum, root rot of cotton.

Peach rosette, yellows, little peach, phony or other virus disease.	
Peanut rosette	Virus.
Peridermium	e. g., P. strobi, pine blister blight.
Peronosporaceae	Downy mildews.
Phoma	e. g., P. oleracea, cabbage black spot.
Pestalozzia	e. g., P. guepini, grey blight of tea.
Phomopsis	e. g., P. citri, citrus melanose.
Phragmidium	e. g., P. subcorticatum, rose rust.
Phycomyces	
Phyllosticta	e. g., P. prunicola, shot hole.
Physalospora	e. g., P. cydoniae, black rot of apple.
Physoderma	e. g., P. zeae-maydis.
Phymatotrichum	
Phytomonas	e. g., P. rubrilineans.
Phytophthora	e. g., P. infestans, late blight of potato.
Piricularia	e. g., P. oryzae, rice blast.
Plasmodiophora	e. g., P. brassicae, club root of cabbage.
Plasmopara	e. g., P. viticola, downy mildew of grape.
Plowrightia	e. g., P. morbosa, black knot.
Podosphaera	e. g., P. oxyacanthas, powdery mildew.
Polyporus	e. g., P. ponderosus, red rot of pine.
Polystictus	e. g., P. versicolor, heart rot.
Pseudomonas	e. g., P. citri, citrus canker.
Pseudoperonospora	e. g., P. humuli, downy mildew of hops.
Pythiacystis	e. g., P. citrophthora, citrus gummosis.
Phythium	e. g., P. palmivorum, bud rot of palms.
Ramularia	e. g., R. necator, cacao seed mould.
Rhizoctonia	e. g., R. solani, potato scab.
Rosellinia	e. g., R. necatrix, white root rot.
Sclerotium	e. g., S. rolfsii.
Sclerospora	e. g., S. macrospora, downy mildew of maize.
Sclerotinia	e. g., S. cinerea.
Septoria	e. g., S. petroselini, late blight of celery.
Sphaceloma	e. g., S. populi on poplars.
Sphaerella	e. g., S. fragariae, strawberry leaf spot.
Sphaeronoma	
Sphaeropsis	e. g., S. malorum, black rot of apples.
Sphaerostilbe	e. g., S. flavida, coffee spot.
Sphaerotheca	e. g., S. pannosa, powdery mildew of rose.
Spongospora	e. g., S. subterranea, powdery mildew of potato.
Sporotrichum	e. g., S. anthophilum, carnation bud rot.
Spotted Wilt of Tomato	Virus disease.
Stereum	e. g., S. purpureum, silver leaf.
Synchytrium endobioticum	Potato wart.
Taphrina	e. g., T. bullata, pear leaf blister.
Thielavia	e. g., T. basicola, black root rot.
Tilletiaceae	Smuts.
Trametes	e. g., T. pini, dry rot of pine.
Trichoderma	e. g., T. koningi.
Tubercularia	e. g., T. vulgaris, coral spot.
Uncinula	e. g., U. spiralis, powdery mildew of grape.
Uredineae	Rusts.
Urocystis	e. g., U. cepulae, onion smut.
Urophlyctis	e. g., U. alfalfae, crowngall of lucerne.
Ustilaginaceae	Smuts.
Valsa	e. g., V. leucostoma, dieback.
Venturia	e. g., V. inaequalis, apple scab.
Vermicularia	e. g., V. circinans, onion rot.
Xylaria	e. g., X. thwaitesii on rubber.

INSECT PESTS

PROCLAMATION 5P, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

(a) The pests (insects) specified below shall be diseases affecting plants and their introduction into Australia prohibited. (Those marked with an asterisk are not known to occur in the United States.)

(b) The importation of any article infested with, or likely to introduce, a pest affecting plants shall be prohibited except in accordance with the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations.

SCHEDULE

Acarina	Mites and ticks.
Aegeriidae	Peach, plum and currant borers.
Agromyzidae	Leaf and stem miners.
Aleurodidae	White flies.
Anarsia lineatella	Peach twig borer.
Anobiidae	Timber and stored products beetles.
Anomala orientalis	Hawaiian sugarcane white grub.
Anthonomus grandis	Cotton boll weevil.
Anthomyidae	Root maggot flies.
Bostrychidae	Tree borers.
Bruchidae	Pea and bean weevils.
Buprestidae	Tree and timber borers.

SCHEDULE

*Busseola fusca	Maize stalk borers.
Cecidomyiidae	Gall midges.
Caphidae	Stem boring sawflies.
Cerambycidae	Tree borers.
Ceratitis capitata	Mediterranean fruitfly.
*Chilo simplex	Rice borer.
Chrysomelidae	Leaf eating bettles.
Coccidae	Scale insects and mealybugs.
Collembola	Springtails.
Cossidae	Wood boring moths.
*Ctenopseustis obliquana	New Zealand Peach tip moth.
Curculionidae	Weevils.
Delphacidae	Leafhoppers.
Dermestidae	Carpet and skin beetles.
Diatraea saccharalis	Sugarcane borer.
*Earias	Cotton Boll moths.
Ephestia	Tobacco and stored food moths.
Eumerus	Bulb flies.
Eurytomidae	Grass and seed wasps.
Formicidae	Ants.
Gelechiidae	Twig, leaf and seed moths.
Hepialidae	Wood boring moths.
Iridomyrmex humilis	Argentine ant.
Isoptera	Termites or white ants.
Jassidae	Leafhoppers.
Lasiocampidae	Tent caterpillars.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata	Colorado potato beetle.
Lyctidae	Powderpost beetles.
Lymantriidae	Tussock moths.
Mayetiola (Phytophata) destructor	Hessian fly.
Merodon	Bulb flies.
Nitidulidae	Fruit beetles.
Noctuidae	Armyworm and cutworm moths.
Pantomorus fulleri	Fuller's rose beetle.
Pentatomidae	Shield bugs.
Phthorimaea	Tobacco and potato moths.
Phylloxera vastatrix	Grape phylloxera.
Pieris	Cabbage butterflies.
Platyedra gossypiella	Pink bollworm.
Popillia japonica	Japanese beetle.
Porthetria dispar	Gipsy moth.
*Prionoplus reticularis	Huhu Huhu beetle.
Pyralidae	Leaf rollers.
Pyrausta nubilalis	European corn borer.
Scarabaeidae	White grub beetles.
Schoenobius	Rice borers.
Scolytidae	Bark beetles.
Siricidae	Wood wasps.
*Steirastoma	Cacao beetles.
Thysanoptera	Thrips.
Tineidae	Clothes moths.
Tortricidae	Leaf rollers and fruit moths.
Trypetidae	Fruitflies.
*Xanthorhoe	New Zealand flax root borer.

WEED PESTS

PROCLAMATION 21P, JULY 2, 1947

The following weed pests (other than those which a Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) is satisfied are recognized cultivated varieties of those weed pests intended for cultivation) are declared to be diseases affecting plants, and their introduction into Australia is prohibited.

THE SCHEDULE

Aethusa Cynapium L	Fool's Parsley.
Allium triquetrum L	Three-corner Garlic.
Allium vineale L	Crow Garlic.
Ambrosia spp	Ragweeds.
Arctium lappa L	Burdock.
Asphodelus fistulosus L	Onion weed.
Berberis vulgaris L	Barberry.
Brassica tournefortii Gouan	Long-fruited Wild Turnip.
Carrichtera annua (L.) Prantl	Ward's Weed.
Carthamus glaucus Bieb	Glaucous Star Thistle.
Carthamus lanatus L	Saffron Thistle.
Centaurea calcitrapa L	Star Thistle.
Centaurea picris Pall	Hard Heads or Russian Knapweed.
Centaurea solstitialis L	St. Barnaby's Thistle.
Chrondilla juncea L	Skeleton weed.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L	Ox-eye Daisy.
Cicuta bulbifera L	Bulbous cowbane.

THE SCHEDULE

Cicuta maculata L.	Spotted cowbane.
Cicuta virosa L.	Cowbane.
Cirsium arvense (Syn. Cnicus arvensis Hoffm., syn. Carduus arvensis Robson).	Perennial Thistle.
Conium maculatum L.	Hemlock.
Convolvulus arvensis L.	Bindweed.
Cuscuta spp.	Dodder.
Datura spp.	Thorn apple.
Euphorbia esula L.	Leafy Spurge.
Euphorbia segetalis L.	Short stemmed-Carnation weed.
Euphorbia terracina L.	False Caper.
Homeria collina (Thumb.) Vent.	One-leaved Cape Tulip.
Homeria miniata Sweet.	Two-leaved Cape Tulip.
Hypericum perforatum L. var. angustifolium DC.	St. John's Wort
Iva axillaris Pursh.	Poverty weed.
Lepidium draba L.	Hoary Cress or White Weed.
Myagrum perfoliatum L.	Muskweed.
Nassella trichotoma (Ness) Hack.	Serrated Tussock or Yass River Tussock.
Oryza sativa L. var. rufipogon Watt.	Red Rice.
Physalis lanceolata Michx.	Prairie Ground Cherry.
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild Radish or Jointed Charlock.
Rapistrum rugosum (L.) All.	Turnip Weed.
Salvia reflexa Hornem.	Mintweed.
Scolymus macalatus L.	Spotted Thistle.
Senecio jacobaca L.	Ragwort.
Silene cucubalus Wibel (syn. S. vulgaris Garcke syn. S. inflata Sm.).	Bladder Campion.
Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn (syn. Carduus marianus L.).	Variegated or Milk Thistle.
Sinapis avensis L. (syn. Brassica sinapistrum Boiss. syn. Brassica arvensis Ktze.).	Charlock.
Sonchus arvensis L.	Perennial Sow-thistle.
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.	Johnson grass.
Striga lutea Lour.	Witch weed.
Verbesina encelicides Benth & Hook.	Crownbeard.

PROCLAMATION 22P. JULY 2, 1947

The following weed pests are declared to be diseases affecting plants and their introduction into Australia is prohibited if the proportionate amount of seeds of any weed pest in any sample when mixed with other seeds exceeds the proportion specified in the Schedule. The proportions specified in the Schedule shall be calculated on the following basis.

(a) In the case of barley, beans, buckwheat, cotton, cowpeas, lentils, lupins, maize, oats, peanuts, peas, rice, rye, tares, toesinte, wheat, and seeds of similar or larger size, the number of seeds herein set out allowed in one pound of any kind of seed shall not be greater than the number opposite the name of that seed; and

(b) In the case of all other seeds, the number of seeds herein set out allowed in one ounce of any kind of seed shall not be greater than the number opposite the name of that seed.

THE SCHEDULE

		Seeds per ounce or per pound
Alternanthera repens (L.) Kuntze.	Khaki weed.	20
Ammi spp.	Bishop's weed.	20
Amsinckia spp.	Yellow Burr weed.	10
Anthamis cotula L.	Stinking May weed.	20
Argemone mexican L.	Mexican poppy.	10
Arrhenatherum clatius var. bulbosum (Willd.) Spenner.	Onion Twitch.	10
Brassica spp. (weed species other than Brassica tournefortii Gouan).		20
Calandrinia caulescens H. B. K.	Purple Calandrinia.	20
Carduus pynocephalus L.	Short Thistle or Slender Thistle.	10
Cirsium lanceolatum (L.) Hill (syn. Carduus lanceolatus L. syn. Cnicus lanceolatus Hoffm.).	Spear Thistle.	10
Echium spp.	Bugloss.	20
Emex australis Steinh.	Spiny Emex.	10
Erodium botrys (Cav.) Bertol.	Long Storkbill.	20
Lithospermum arvense L.	Corn Gromwell or Ironweed.	20
Marrubium vulgare L.	Horehound.	10
Polygonum spp.	Wire weed.	20
Reseda luteola L.	Wild Mignonette.	10
Romulea spp.	Onion grass.	10
Sizymbrium spp.	Mustard.	20

B. E. P. Q. 391, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 1

SEPTEMBER 14, 1951.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH GOLD COAST COLONY

ARTICLES PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN THE MAILS

The following information received by the Post Office Department from the postal authorities of the Gold Coast refers to articles prohibited in the mails by that British Colony:

"3. For the protection of animals and plants.

"(a) Prohibited articles:

"Living animals.

"Plants in soil. All plants from Central and South America, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada and St. Vincent.

"All cottonseed.

"Maize seed.

"(b) Articles allowed conditionally:

"Coffee in cherry is admitted if accompanied by a certificate of freedom from mealy-pod disease issued by the country of export.

"Prepared cocoa beans, cocoa plants, or parts of them, and plants generally, only under a license issued by the Director of Agriculture, Accra."

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 511, Revised

JUNE 8, 1951.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Chile is made necessary by legislative action subsequent to the preparation of the circular B. E. P. Q. 511. It has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

The revised summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine, from the Chilean legislation and free translations thereof supplied by the United States Embassy in Santiago, Chile. This legislation consists of Law No. 9,006 of September 8, 1948 on plant quarantine controls, and regulations implementing that law issued in Decree No. 622 of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated May 15, 1950. The summary was reviewed by the Bureau of Agriculture in Santiago.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be regarded as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 511, Revised

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 9,006 September 8, 1948, on Plant Quarantine Controls, published in Diario Oficial on October 9, 1948 and effective thirty days thereafter.

Decree No. 622 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regulations Governing the Application of Law 9,006, May 15, 1950, published in Diario Oficial on September 28, 1950, effective immediately.

Law No. 9,006 on plant quarantine controls revoked Decree-Law No. 177 of December 31, 1924, which was the "BASIC LAW" quoted in B. E. P. Q. 511. The present law is drawn up under six titles and 47 articles. Pertinent portions of the law follow.

The law controls the importation, exportation and movement within Chile of agricultural products and products that might be harmful to them. Measures for control of pests in Chile are included.

Every plant product coming from a foreign country is subject to inspection by the Department of Plant Quarantine of the Bureau of Agriculture. All foreign commodities considered dangerous to plant life must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate and, when so required, a certificate of origin, both provided by the competent authorities of the country whence they come. Likewise exports of plant products from Chile must be certified for export by the Department of Plant Quarantine.

The law applies to all plant products, including plants, cuttings, roots, stems, rootstocks, flowers, fruits, seeds, bark, wood or any other part of a plant, in its natural state or processed, capable of harboring plant pests, or of being such in itself; and to commodities dangerous to plants, including plant products, living organisms, containers, soil, and any other medium capable of being harmful itself or of carrying agricultural pests.

Plant or agricultural pests are defined as any organism whether alive or of a special nature, such as a virus, capable of being harmful directly or indirectly to plants or their products.

The methods of control provided under Law 9,006 include (1) quarantine or isolation by the Department of Plant Quarantine for the period during which the material is potentially dangerous to plant life, or until it is decided whether it can or can not be safely imported into or transported within the country; (2) the elimination or destruction of all or a portion of commodities which may harbor or themselves constitute pests to plant products; and (3) treatments such as disinfection or disinfestation of commodities dangerous to plants in order to destroy the harmful agents of which they are the carriers, whether they are actually causing damage or disease or are simply accompanying the goods. If the degree of infection or infestation makes it necessary, the commodities may be reexported, confiscated or destroyed, at the expense of the importer.

Other articles of Law 9,006 refer to the internal measures for the control of injurious insects and plant diseases in Chile, certification of Chilean products for export, inspection procedures, cooperation with Customs in the enforcement of the law, transit of plants and plant products, penalties, etc., all of domestic interest primarily.

REGULATIONS COVERING PLANT QUARANTINE IN CHILE

Decree 622, Ministry of Agriculture, May 15, 1950.

The regulations are in four chapters.

Chapter I—Control of pests within the country, including insects, plant diseases, weeds, industrial damage to crops, and listing the insecticides and fungicides which can be purchased by duly authorized farmers, even though these products are classified in the Public Health Code as poisons and their sale contingent upon medical prescription.

Chapter II—Exportation of plants and plant products. Sanitary certificate for export provided.

Chapter III—Importation of plants and plant products.

Chapter IV—Transit of plant products through the national territory.

Chapter III—Regarding Importation

(The following discussion is condensed from the Articles of interest in connection with exports of plants and plant products from the United States.)

(a) GENERAL PROVISIONS

Ports of Entry

Article 33. The importation of restricted plant material shall be permitted only through the following ports: Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Valdivia (Corral), Puerto Montt and Magallanes and such others as may be later approved.

Phytosanitary Certificate

Article 34. All restricted plant material coming from abroad must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the recognized authorities of the exporting country visaed by the respective Chilean consul.

Phytosanitary certificates covering plant products valued at less than U. S. $50 are exempt from the requirements of a consular visa or certificate of origin, value being attested to by means of commercial invoice.

Application for Inspection

Article 35. To obtain the entry of restricted plant material, importers shall submit a written application to the Department of Plant Quarantine or an inspector requesting inspection of the goods, describing the products and individual shipments of same. The phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin shall accompany the application

(Apparently the application for inspection is submitted after the arrival of the goods.)

Parcel Post

Article 36. Parcel post shipments, registered packages, samples of no commercial value, etc., shipped through the postal service or by air and which contain restricted plant material, shall be allowed entry only through the ports listed in Article 33 and the Santiago and Carrillos (Santiago Airport) offices. The postal and air services are required to notify the plant quarantine offices of the arrival of such shipments which will also include those belonging to diplomats, national officials and officials of foreign governments.

Article 37. Importers charged with expense of sanitary measures required in connection with parcel post shipments.

Ships' Stores, Etc.

Article 38. Plant quarantine inspectors at ports of entry will accompany maritime and customs officials in meeting every ship, airplane, train, vehicle, or other carrier coming from abroad. All vegetable products in the stores are to be preferably enclosed and sealed in a suitable storage. Otherwise all uneaten vegetable products will be requisitioned by the inspector.

Passengers' Baggage

Article 39. Passengers carrying in their baggage, plants, seeds, fruits, or any other products subject to inspection, shall declare them to the captain of the ship or other carrier and they shall be turned over to the plant quarantine officer for inspection when he meets the ship or carrier as provided in Article 38. Clandestine entry of plant products is penalized.

Infested Products

Article 40. In case a ship, airplane, train, or other carrier brings products for entry that are infested with a pest the introduction of which should be avoided, plant quarantine officers are empowered to request the respective maritime, air, or land authority to prevent the unloading of such merchandise or products, whether they come as freight or in the baggage of passengers or crew, until the necessary safeguarding measures have been taken.

Treatments

Article 41. Depending upon the sanitary condition revealed by inspection of the restricted plant material, plant quarantine officers may adopt one of the following measures: disinfection, an adequate mechanical process, or quarantine. If the stage of infection or infestation should make it necessary, reexportation, seizure, or destruction may be ordered. Expenses incurred shall be charged to the importer.

(b) PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS

Article 42. Entry into the national territory of the following restricted plant material is prohibited.

Infested Seed

(1) All kinds of seed infested with any of the following insects:
Sitotroga cerealella
Spermophagus pectoralis.
Laspeyresia glycinivorella.
Pectinophora gossypiella.
Dysdercus spp.
Any of the Bruchidae.

CITRUS

(2) Citrus plants, cuttings or any other parts thereof of whatever variety, whatever their origin.

APPLE, PEAR, QUINCE STOCK

(3) Trees, cuttings, buds, or any other part of all species and varieties, including the flowering forms, of apples, pears and quinces. Their seed are exempted from this prohibition.

SOLANUM SPP.

(4) True bulbs and any other tuber of the *Solanum* species, whether for seed or food, whatever their origin may be.

INFESTED PLANTS

(5) Plants or parts thereof found to be infested with the following pests:
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus.
Diaspis pentagona.
Nygmia phaeorrhoea (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).
Porthetria dispar.
Laspeyresia molesta.
Pyrausta nubilalis.

PLANTS WITH SOIL

(6) Potted plants or plants with soil adhering to the roots, from whatever source. However, entry of these plants shall be permitted when freed of all soil and when their sanitary condition satisfies the plant quarantine inspector. Foreign soil must be sterilized.

SCIONS, BUDS, BULBS, ETC.

(7) Scions, cuttings, buds, bulbs, tubers or roots which are found to be infested with injurious pests or diseases.

CUT FLOWERS

(8) Cut flowers, whatever their place of origin.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(9) All kinds of fresh vegetables and fruits from any country whatsoever, except bananas, pineapples, coconuts and oates of whatever origin, except from the Hawaiian Islands and any other country where the oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendel) exists.

PINES

(10) Plants of the different species and varieties of pine without exception. The entry of seeds of these species and their varieties shall be allowed.

BARBERRY, ETC.

(11) Seeds, plants or parts of plants of all species, hybrids and varieties of the genera Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis, except those proved to be resistant to the heteroecious rust *Puccinia graminis* Pers.

ELM, ETC.

(12) Plants of all species and varieties of the genera Larix, Ulmus and Zelkova, including, in the case of the latter two, lumber and bark. Their seeds are not subject to this prohibition.

BUCKTHORN

(13) Plants and seeds of the genus Rhamnus except those resistant to crown rust *Puccinia coronata* Cda.

HAZELNUT

(14) Plants of all species, hybrids and varieties of the genus Corylus, except the seed.

(15) Products from Easter, San Ambrosio, San Felix and Juan Fernandez Islands.

Carriers of Injurious Organisms

(16) In general, any restricted plant material which could be a carrier of live organisms, the cause of plagues and diseases which cannot be detected by usual laboratory methods.

Wheat, Corn, Broomcorn, etc.

(17) The importation of the following products, whatever their origin, is prohibited; wheat for human consumption, shelled or unshelled corn, broomcorn or any other sorghum used in the manufacture of brooms, merchandise packed in straw, grass or stems of plants, and the straw jackets used in the shipment of wine, liquors and other bottled liquids.

When the country's need for wheat or corn makes it necessary to import them, the Institute of Agricultural Economy or other government agency shall be authorized by supreme decree to import them under conditions specified in the decree.

(See also "Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth".)

(C) RESTRICTED ENTRY

Article 43. The restricted plant material which is listed below may be imported only when the importers comply with the conditions set forth in each case and in addition with the general specifications covering all importations of plants, bulbs, seeds, roots, etc.

Fruit and Flower Stocks

(1) The cuttings, grafting buds and bulbs of the fruit and flower species listed below apparently free of pests, shall be allowed entry only after they have been *successfully grown in postentry quarantine* in order to avoid the introduction of bacterial and virus diseases.

Avocado, Custard-apple trees, Tulip, Narcissus, Lilium, Anemone, Calla lily, Clivia, Gladiolus, Hyacinthus, Iris, Watsonia, and others of a similar kind.

(2) Avocados from Peru and Ecuador.

Clover, Alfalfa Seed, etc.

(3) Clover, alfalfa or other seed not to contain more than five seeds of dodder (*Cuscuta* sp.) per kilogram and one-half percent of "trebillo" (possibly a burr clover) or *Melilotus indica* All. In addition, they shall not contain any seed of Russian thistle (*Salsola Kali* L.), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.), oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum* (Wild), Spender), and summer cypress (*Kochia scoparia*).

Notwithstanding the above, the Department of Plant Quarantine can authorize the entry of some shipments of seed having more than five dodder seed and containing "trebillo" and Russian thistle, provided the importers deliver the seed for cleaning to the seed cleaning plant of the Bureau, and pay all expenses. Authorized shipments of alfalfa seed when certified by an official seed testing laboratory as containing less than five dodder seed per kilogram shall be exempt from the cleaning requirement.

Straw Jackets and Packing

(4) The straw jackets and straw packing coming with glass, crystal, porcelain, china, etc. must be sterilized with steam at 115° C.; or disinfected in a closed chamber at not less than 20° C. with formaldehyde at a dosage of 500 cc. of gas per 20 cu. meters of space for at least eight hours, or some other treatment which will destroy the corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*). The treatment must be supervised by an authorized official in the country of origin, who shall note the treatment given on the phytosanitary certificate to be visaed by a Chilean consul.

Seed Corn

(5) Corn seed may be imported upon compliance with the following requirements: Importers shall file a written appplication with the Department of Plant Quarantine giving his name and address, species and varieties of corn, country of origin and place in which grown.

No authorization will be granted for importations of seed corn for sale, and corn hybrids must be approved by Department of Agricultural Research. In any case, seed corn imports shall be restricted to 10 kilograms of each species or variety per importer and they may not be obtained from countries or areas where "bacterial corn blight" (*Phytomonas* (*Aplanobacter*) *stewartii*) exists, a fact which should be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate. All seed must be free from

the grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) or traces of its attack. Imported seed corn may be submitted to postentry quarantine by the Department.

Seed Wheat

(6) Wheat seed brought into the country shall originate in areas free from loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and bunt (*Tilletia caries*) (D. C.) which shall be noted on the phytosanitary certificate issued by competent local authority and visaed by a Chilean consul. If importations exceed 1,000 kilograms of each variety, the importers must apply to the Director of Plant Quarantine for authorization. The seed wheat may be grown in postentry quarantine if deemed necessary by the Department.

Wheat seed coming from abroad which does not comply with the above requirements or which is attacked by the grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) and other pests, shall be seized, destroyed, or returned to the place of origin. Application of safeguards shall be at the expense of the importer.

Cottonseed, Etc.

(7) Cottonseed imported into the country for planting or for the production of oil, as well as unginned cotton, should originate in areas free from pink bollworm ((*Platyedra*) *Pectinophora gossypiella*), the cotton stainer (*Dysdercus* sp.) and the weevil (*Anthonomus* sp.) which shall be noted on the phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin.

When the shipments come from areas in which the said insects exist they shall be fumigated or submitted to heat treatment before shipment in such a manner as to assure the destruction of all insects present. Treatments must be noted on the phytosanitary certificate by the supervising officer. Shipments found infested with live insects on arrival must be fumigated as soon as unloaded, or they will be returned or destroyed at the expense of the importer.

Cottonseed imported for oil production must be crushed immediatey and must arrive in strong, unbroken sacks.

Rice Seed

(8) The entry of rice seed is prohibited whatever its place of origin, except for lots of not over 10 kilograms which comply with the general requirements covering imports of seed and the special requirements set forth below:

The seed must originate in areas free from the following diseases: blight (*Bacillus oryzae* Vog.), blast (*Piricularia oryzae* Br. & Cav.), brown leaf spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae* van Breda) and other fungi; such fact being certified by specific notations on the phytosanitary certificate to be visaed by a Chilean consul.

Rice seed must also be free from attack by insects and may be grown under postentry quarantine.

Stone Fruit Stocks

(9) Importation is prohibited of plants, cuttings, scions, and buds of peaches, nectarines, and sour and sweet cherries originating in the United States of America or in other countries in which stone fruit virus diseases exist such as, peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach, phony peach, peach X-disease, little cherry, albino cherry, etc.

Grapevines

(10) The importation of grapevines, cuttings, or buds of either European or American species and varieties, whatever their origin, is prohibited.

Notwithstanding this prohibition, the importation of cuttings of wine varieties, table grapes, and American vines resistant to phylloxera, shall be allowed upon issuance of a supreme decree based upon a report by the Department of Plant Quarantine.

Importers must make written application for authorization from the Department prior to the arrival of the cuttings. They will be grown in postentry quarantine and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

Conifers, Etc.

(11) Susceptible coniferous trees, furze (*Ulex* sp.), and laurel or sweet bay (*Laurus* sp.) and forest plant products thereof such as lumber, posts, bark, etc., originating in areas infested by gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.) and brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea* Don.), must be certified as coming from uninfested areas by a specific notation on the certificate issued by competent authority.

Chestnut

(12) Entry is prohibited of all species, hybrids and cultivated varieties, including seeds, of the genus *Castanea*, unless they can be certified by a duly authorized official as coming from a region or area free from the chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) A. A.).

Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth

(13) Entry is prohibited of plants, parts thereof, and seeds of all species, hybrids, and varieties, including the flowering kinds of almonds, apricots, sweet and sour cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and *Crataegus* originating in the United States of America, Argentina, and any other country where the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha* (*Laspeyresia*) *molesta* Busck) exists.

(14) Trade between Tacna and the Port of Arica.

Live Insects

(15) The importation of live insects, economically or biologically beneficial to agriculture must enter through the Department of Plant Quarantine, except that private individuals may import bees and silkworms under the present general regulations.

Birds, Rodents, Etc.

The importation of birds, fowls, rodents, and other small animals, shall be permitted only upon authorization of the Department of Plant Quarantine.

Entry of Living Specimens of Pests

(16) Entry into the country of any living specimens of the following shall not be allowed, except upon special authorization of the Plant Quarantine Department: The phylum Arthropoda (such as insects, arachnida, centipedes, etc.), invertebrates without appendages, commonly called "worms" (e. g. nematodes), protozoa, fungi (for example, blight, rust, mildew, etc.), bacteria, virus, or any similar form of organism which may directly or indirectly affect, harm, or produce disease in plants.

Under the exception noted above, living organisms may be imported exclusively for scientific or educational purposes by application in writing to the Plant Quarantine Department. Entry is restricted to the Santiago customhouse. All such shipments must be certified by the Chief of the scientific institution sending the organisms.

(D) IMPORTS INTO MAGALLANES

Corn and Wheat

(1) Entry of whole corn is authorized for consumption in the province of Magallanes exclusively, re-embarkation to other parts of the country being prohibited. Entry is restricted to the port of Punta Arenas. Inspection of shipments of corn made by plant quarantine officers to determine sanitary condition, particularly whether the grain moth (*Sitotraga cerealella*) is present. A phytosanitary certificate from country of origin, visaed by Chilean consul, is required.

The importation of wheat for consumption is permitted under the same conditions as for corn.

Fresh Fruits

(2) Fresh fruits and vegetables of any origin are permitted entry through the port of Magallanes for consumption by the inhabitants of Magallanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, exclusively.

Broomcorn

(3) Broomcorn is permitted entry from Argentina only.

Straw Packing

(4) The entry of straw, hay, or twigs used as packing material is unrestricted. However, it is not permitted to use such material on shipments to other ports in Chile.

B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 1

JANUARY 17, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

IMPORTATION OF CONIFERS RESTRICTED

MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND OF THE BUDGET
ORDER OF OCTOBER 7, 1950

Article 1. Imports into France of plants and plant parts of the Conifers group, either greenhouse grown or field grown, are authorized under the condition that shipments be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official authorities of the country of origin, who will attest specifically that both the products therewith and those grown in the region of origin, were inspected and found free from *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae*.

Article 2. Renders invalid Decree of November 20, 1930.

Article 3. Services responsible for enforcement of this Order.

The above Order received from the Agricultural Attache in Embassy in Paris in Despatch No. 990 dated October 25, 1950, lifts the prohibition against the importation of plants and parts of plants of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga* and *Tsuga*, found in B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d Revision under the heading "NEEDLE CAST OF CONIFERS". The appropriate statement under "IMPORTATION PROHIBITED" should also be deleted.

The "Conifers group" apparently includes Araucaria, Plum-yew, Cypress, Juniper, Arbor Vitae, Chamaecyparis, Pine, Larch, True Cedar, Hemlock, Fir, Spruce, Douglas-fir, Podocarpus, Yew, Taxodium and Sequoia.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 3

APRIL 13, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

REVISED REGULATIONS, ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

ORDINANCE OF THE STATES II, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 15, 1951
THE PLANTS AND POTATOES IMPORTATION ORDNANCE 1951

(The following condensed abstracts from The Plants and Potatoes Importation Ordinance 1951 supersede the plant quarantine import restrictions for the Island of Guernsey in B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d Revision.)

IMPORTATION PROVISIONALLY PROHIBITED

The States, on the representations of the States Committee of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereby order:

1. Subject to the provisions of section 6 hereof, the landing or transhipment in this Island is hereby prohibited of the following five categories of plants:

(i) Plants other than those set out in paragraphs (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this section or potatoes grown in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, or the Continent of Europe, unless the same are shipped directly from and have previously been landed in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, or another Island of this Bailiwick;

(ii) Plants of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.);

(iii) All species of the genus *Castanea* (Chestnut) or the genus *Populus* (Poplar);

(iv) All species of the genera *Abies* (Silver Fir), *Larix* (Larch), *Picea* (Spruce), *Pinus* (Pine), *Pseudotsuga* (Douglas Fir), *Sequoia* (Redwoods), *Thuya* (Western red cedar, Arbor vitae), or *Tsuga* (Hemlock) of the order Pinaceae;

(v) Chrysanthemum plants.

2. There are no restrictions on the landing or transhipment in this Island of plants landed in or grown in and shipped directly to this Island from the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Island of Jersey, or another Island of this Bailiwick, or of potatoes grown in and shipped directly to this Island from another Island in this Bailiwick.

3. Refers to potatoes grown in the United Kingdom, Eire, Isle of Man and Jersey.

Certification

4. Subject to the foregoing, the landing or transhipment in this Island of plants and potatoes is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the same were grown in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

5. Where any consignment of plants or potatoes is required to be accompanied by a certificate, the original of such certificate shall be mailed to the States Supervisor, States Office, Guernsey, by the exporter before the consignment is dispatched, and two copies of the certificate shall accompany the consignment, unless the consignment is sent by mail, in which case a copy of the certificate shall be attached to each package.

Exception to Prohibition

6. Notwithstanding any provision hereinbefore contained, the Committee may at any time in their discretion permit the landing or transhipment of any plants or potatoes on such terms and conditions as they may impose.

7 and 8. Enforcement of Ordinance, penalties, disposition of restricted plants and potatoes.

9. Repeal of previous enactments.

Definitions

10. "*Committee*" means the States Committee for Agriculture and Fisheries.

"*This Island*" includes the Islands of Herm and Jethou.

"*Plant*" includes trees and shrubs and the fruit, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings and other parts of a plant, except the seeds, and all raw vegetables, including tomatoes but not including potatoes.

"*Potato*" includes potato haulms, leaves and stalks.

11. Effective date, February 15, 1951.

General Licenses

1. In accordance with section 6 of The Plants and Potatoes Importation Ordinance 1951, the Committee authorizes in General License (I. P. P. Gen. 1/1951) the landing or transhipment in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm, or Jethou of consignments of the following plants grown in any European country, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada.

A. All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds, flower bulbs, corms, tubers, or rhizomes) for planting, provided each consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate in the required form.

(a) The list of ornamental plants to be found in B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d Revision and Supplements 1 and 2, buds of roses, grafts of apples, pears and rhododendrons, and

(b) Any trees, shrubs or plants with bare or balled roots, and cuttings or grafts, landed or transshipped between the 16th of October in any year and the 31st of March in the following year, must be accompanied by certificates in the form of the Second Schedule of B. E. P. Q. 416 and Form B of the Third Schedule. The former must contain the statement in regard to prohibited plants, viz.: "The consignment does not contain any plant of the genus *Castanea* or of the genus *Populus* or of the genera *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuya*, and *Tsuga* of the order Pinaceae, or any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.) or any chrysanthemum plants."

B. Flower bulbs, corms, tuber or rhizomes must be accompanied by the Second Schedule form of certificate also containing the above statement in regard to prohibited plants.

2. Provided that nothing in this License shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment of the prohibited plants noted above or potatoes from the United States, Canada, or Europe.

(Dated February 24, 1951)

General License (I.P.P. Gen. 2/1951)

This license contains identical requirements for the importation of apples and fresh vegetables from the United States as required for their importation in other parts of Great Britain.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

The importation of seeds into Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou is unrestricted.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 470,[2d Revision

JUNE 8, 1951.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF JAPAN

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Japan appears necessary on account of the abolishment of previous legislation by the present law. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Japan.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Quarantine Law No. 151 of May 4, 1950, which abolished Law No. 86 of 1948, and from the Plant Quarantine Law Enforcement Regulations 1950 (Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73, June 1950).

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF JAPAN

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 151, May 4, 1950).

The above law is drawn up in seven Chapters and 27 Articles providing for the regulation of importations of plants and plant products, injurious insects and plant diseases, and for inspection and treatment of both imported and domestic plants and plant products, and provides penalties. Pertinent articles are summarized below.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. The objectives of the law are the control of injurious plants and animals, attained through domestic and foreign quarantines and by preventing the establishment and spread of the same, thus contributing to agricultural development.

DEFINITIONS

Article 2. "*Plants,*" as used in this Law, shall mean flowering plants, ferns, mosses and liverworts, including plant parts, seeds, fruits and processed goods, including tobacco, but exclusive of injurious plants below.

(2) Injurious plants: Fungi, slime molds, bacteria, viruses, and other saprophytic or parasitic plants, or other plants which are directly or indirectly injurious to economic plants.

(3) Injurious animals: Insects, mites, other arthropoda, Nematoda, and other invertebrate animals, and certain vertebrate animals which are proven to be harmful to economic plants.

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES

Article 3. Plant Quarantine Officials and Inspectors are appointed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to carry out the purposes of the law.

AUTHORITY OF PLANT QUARANTINE OFFICIAL

Article 4. Plant Quarantine Officials may enter land, storage place, warehouse, business office, ship, train or airplane, to inspect plants, packing materials or containers thereof, suspected of being infested with injurious animals or plants, and collect minimum samples for further examination.

(2) Disinfection of above premises may be ordered when they are suspected of being infested. Plant Quarantine Officials may enter such premises to carry out necessary treatments.

Article 5. Provides for identification cards and uniforms.

Chapter II. International Plan Quarantine Limitation on Imports

Article 6. Plants, packing materials or containers thereof imported into Japan, liable to carry injurious animals or plants, shall have attached thereto a certificate of inspection issued by the proper authority of the exporting country.

(Tobacco is included in the definition of plants.)

The certificate must be the original or certified copy stating that the material has been inspected and found or believed to be free from injurious plants and animals.

(2) Plants or prohibited articles as specified in paragraph 1 of Article 7, except mail, must be imported through ports designated by Ministerial Ordinance.

(3) Mail imports must be in small packets, commercial samples or postal parcel.

(4) Other imports of plants or prohibited articles by mail must be reported immediately to the local Animal and Plant Quarantine Station.

Prohibition on Imports

Article 7. No person shall import any article as specified in each of the following items (hereinafter referred to as "prohibited articles") except in cases where a permit has been obtained from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to use the same for experimental or research purposes.

(1) Plants designated by Ministerial Ordinance which have been shipped from or passed through the districts specified in the Ordinance.

(2) Injurious animals or plants.

(3) Soil or plants with soil.

(4) Packing materials or containers of the articles specified in the preceding items.

2. In case a permit has been obtained as provided above, a copy of the certificate issued by the Minister must be attached to all imports entered under the permit.

3. Conditions in respect to method of importation and of subsequent management of imports may be included in the permit.

4. Ministerial Ordinances issued after public hearings.

Inspection of Imported Plants, etc.

Article 8. Provides for inspection on arrival of all imported plants or prohibited articles by Plant Quarantine Officials to determine whether such importations comply with all entry requirements and whether they are free from infestation by injurious animals and infection with plant diseases.

(2–6) The Plant Quarantine Official designates the place of inspection and may inspect plants, packing materials or containers on board a ship or airplane prior to unloading. Postal officials are required to notify the Plant Quarantine Official of the arrival of mail containing or suspected of containing plants or prohibited articles. Persons receiving such mail which has not been inspected must notify a Plant Quarantine Official immediately so that an inspection may be made.

(7) Plant Quarantine officials may enforce the isolated cultivation of seeds and seedlings designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry if it is deemed necessary in order to determine whether the same are infested with injurious animals or plants.

Disinfection or Destruction

Article 9. In case plants, packing materials or containers thereof are found infested with injurious animals or plants, it is the duty of the Plant Quarantine Official to disinfect or destroy them, or require the owner to do so.

(2) Plants, packing materials or containers thereof may be destroyed which arrive without certification, or are not presented for inspection.

(3) Prohibited articles may be destroyed when the importer fails to obtain the required permit.

Articles 10 and 11 deal with the inspection of plants for export from Japan and the delegation of authority.

Subsequent Chapters and Articles of the Plant Quarantine Law deal with matters of domestic interest. The Supplementary Provisions include one abolishing the Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 86 of 1948.)

Plant Quarantine Law Enforcement Regulations

(Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73, June 1950.)

Chapter I. General Provisions

Articles 1–5. Provide for public hearings, appeals, chairman and his duties, and identification cards for Plant Quarantine Officials and Inspectors.

Chapter II. Inspection of Imported Plants

Article 6. Designation of Places of Import.

(1) Ports of entry: Otaru, Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Shimizu, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Tsuruga, Maizuru, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima.

(2) Airfield: Haneda.

Article 7. Import Permit for Prohibited Articles.

Application forms have been provided, to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry through the local Animal and Plant Quarantine Station, requesting permission to import prohibited articles. Two copies of a certificate may be issued, one of which must be sent to the foreign shipper to be attached to the permitted shipment.

Article 8. Prohibited articles must be addressed to the designated Animal and Plant Quarantine Station with the certificate attached. Release only to person responsible for custody and cultivation in designated place of isolation. Permit may be cancelled and prohibited articles destroyed if all conditions are not complied with. Conditions of the permit may be changed if deemed necessary by the Minister.

Prohibited Districts and Plants

Article 9. The districts and plants specified in Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Law are as follows:

Fresh fruits (including pineapples) from districts where the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) has been reported, including Hawaii and the West Indies.

Fresh fruits of cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, squashes, other Cucurbitaceous plants, tomatoes, kidney beans, and cowpeas, from districts where the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.) has been reported, including Hawaii.

Fresh fruits of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries, as well as fresh fruits of walnuts and whole walnuts in a shell, from countries, including North America, where the codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella* L.) is known to occur.

Fresh fruits of citrus, loquats, persimmons, plums, peaches, mangoes, papayas, longans, litchies, Coromandel gooseberries, rose apples, malay apples, guavas, breadfruits, jack-tree, *Carcinia spicata*, avocado pears, *Erenga engleri*, *Solanum verbacifolium*, Brazil cherries, anona plants, capsicums, betelnuts, and mature bananas, from Pacific areas where the mango fly (*Chaetodacus ferrugineus* Fabr.) has been reported. (For *Chaetodacus ferrugineus* Fabr. read *Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.)

Live tubers of sweet potatoes from many countries, including the United States of America, West Indies and Hawaii, to prevent the introduction of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius* Fabr.), sweet potato moth (*Omphisa anastomasalis* Guen.) and West Indian sweet potato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus* Farim.)

Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, capsicums, and other Solonaceous plants and their fresh fruits and live bulbs and tubers, from many countries, including North America, Hawaii and Guam, to prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Wallr.) Lagerh.), ring rot (*Bacterium sepedonicum* Spieck.), potato tuberworm (*Gnorimoschema* (*Phthorimaea*) *operculella* Zell.), and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.)

Straws of wheat, barley, oats and rye, including straw-wrappers, straw-matting and other straw goods of such kinds, from several countries, including North America, to prevent the introduction of Hessian fly (*Phytophaga destructor* Say.).

Articles 10–13. Provide for application for inspection by importer, designation of inspection place by Plant Quarantine Official, transportation, unpacking and packing of plants or prohibited articles under official supervision and disposition of same.

Designated Seeds and Seedlings

Article 14. The seeds and seedlings specified in Article 8, paragraph (7) of the Law are designated as follows, except those exported without cultivation after importation:

(1) Bulbs such as lily, tulip, hyacinth, etc.
(2) Tubers of potatoes and sweet potatoes.
(3) Seedlings of fruit trees such as citrus, apple, pear, chestnut, etc.

Articles 15–22 deal with the control of plants and prohibited articles grown in isolation and their disposition.

Chapter III

Articles 23–31 deal with the inspection of plants for export from Japan.

B. E. P. Q. 593

August 15, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Lebanon has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Lebanon.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Plant Quarantines, from a translation of the Agricultural Quarantine Law dated June 10, 1948, at Beyrouth, furnished by Dr. Lee Ling of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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B. E. P. Q. 593

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

BASIC LEGISLATION

Agricultural Quarantine Law, June 10, 1948

General Provisions

Article I: Provides for the establishment of a Department of Agricultural Quarantine by the Ministry of Agriculture under the supervision of the Director of the Entomological Department. The quarantine department is authorized:

a. To inspect all agricultural shipments coming from abroad in order to determine their condition and freedom from pests.
b. To prohibit the entry of infected shipments forbidden under existing regulations.
c. To prohibit the entrance in Lebanon of shipments found to be infected or infested.
d. To disinfect shipments when disinfection is provided for in existing laws and regulations before entry into Lebanon.
e. To inspect shipments of agricultural products for export and provide the necessary sanitary certificate required by the foreign country to which the shipments are consigned.
f. To carry out all regulations and formalities concerning the protection of plants from any pest that may be imported from abroad.

Importation Prohibited

Article II: Importation of the following is prohibited:

a. Soil.
b. Living insects in any stage of development.
c. Living bacteria and fungi harmful to plants.
d. Bags, boxes and other containers or other material used in packing the above.

Importation Restricted

The importation of trees and other plants or parts thereof, such as fruit, seeds, etc., alive or dry, fresh or dried, is not allowed unless by special permit from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Authority of the Ministry

Article III. The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized:

a. To establish what should be considered harmful to agriculture.

b. To forbid completely or on conditions the importation of any kind of plant, seed, dates or soil if it seems necessary to avoid an outbreak of any plant disease or to prevent its spread among plants.

c. To determine the conditions under which the import permit should be granted.

d. To grant import permits for soil and living insects.

e. To grant exceptionally special import permits for prohibited articles to be used for scientific or technical purposes.

f. To determine steps to be taken regarding agricultural shipments in transit by land, sea or air, in Lebanese harbors and customs.

g. To establish costs and taxes collectable from the importer in accordance with this law.

Disposition of Prohibited Shipments

Article IV. Prohibited shipments or those imported not in conformity with this law must be sent back by the importer and at his expense within a maximum limit of ten days, beyond which the shipment will be destroyed.

The Minister of Agriculture will decide upon appropriate measures to be taken at the expense of the transgressor in order to prevent an outbreak of a potential disease pending reshipment. The Minister may order the immediate destruction of the shipment if it constitutes a danger to agriculture. No recompense may be claimed by the importer.

Notice of Arrival

Article V. All shipping and transport agencies (air, sea or land) must report to the Agricultural Quarantine Department the arrival of all shipments subject to plant quarantine within twenty-four hours.

Living Insects

Article VI. Shipments of living insects must be brought to the attention of plant quarantine inspectors within three days following their arrival in customs offices at harbors or airports. Packages of living insects may be opened only under the supervision of plant quarantine inspectors.

Treatment of Infested Shipments

Article VII. All agricultural shipments which may be affected by a disease considered curable by the Ministry will be treated at the expense of the Ministry. Shipments affected by diseases considered incurable by the Ministry, including diseases harmful to plants which are not to be found in the Lebanese Republic, will not be allowed entry. They will be returned or destroyed with a delay of not to exceed one week after official notification from the Ministry. No appeal will be granted.

Fumigation of Plants

Article VIII. All shipments by sea of plants or parts thereof capable of propagation, except seeds, will be fumigated or otherwise treated as a precautionary measure at the expense of the importer, without the necessity of proving them to be contaminated. Plants by parcel post will be fumigated, when deemed necessary, at the expense of the Ministry.

Quarantine of Plants

Article IX. The Minister of Agriculture may seize living plants or parts thereof, except seeds, suspected of being infected and place them under close observation in the Agricultural Quarantine Station at the place of arrival until it is proved that they are not infected. The Ministry accepts no responsibility if the plants are infected, in which case they will be handled according to the preceding regulations.

PACKING REQUIREMENTS

Article X. All agricultural shipments coming from abroad must be packed so that they can be easily inspected and disinfected. They will be opened on the responsibility of the importer and at his expense. No plant material may be used as packing, except wood (shavings) and sawdust or any other stuff accepted by the Ministry.

The remaining articles provide for the transfer of shipments, penalties and the publication of the regulations in the Official Journal.

B. E. P. Q. 444, 3d Revision, Supplement No. 1

AUGUST 3, 1951.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS PLANTS PROHIBITED

Vizirial Decree of May 22, 1951, to protect the citrus plantings of Morocco from certain fungus, bacterial, or virus diseases, particularly Mal secco (*Deuterophoma tracheiphila* Petri), Tristeza (quick decline or graft incompatibility).

Art. 1. The importation and transit into the French Zone of the Cherifien Empire of all plants and parts of plants, except dried leaves, fruits, and seeds, belonging to the botanical species of the sub-family Aurantioideae of the family Rutaceae, are prohibited.

Art. 2. The Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Forestry, may permit importations of such citrus plants and parts thereof, by special order, exclusively for botanical specimens in a limited number.

(NOTE.—Among the genera included in the sub-family Aurantioideae are the following: Aegle, Aeglopsis, Atalantia, Balsamocitrus, Citropsis, Citrus, Clausena, Eremocitrus, Feronia, Feroniella, Fortunella, Glycosmis, Hesperethusa, Luvunga, Microcitrus, Murraya, Paramignya, Poncirus, Swinglea, and Triphasia.)

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B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 1

JANUARY 2, 1951.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

RULES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

The following information, taken from Despatch No. 959, November 17, 1950, from the Agricultural Attaché in Caracas, necessitates the deletion of the words "and potatoes for seed" in Art. 9 of B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d Revision.

The Ministry of Agriculture by means of Resolution No. 6 of the Quarantine Division published in Gaceta Oficial No. 23,360 October 23, 1950 established certain rules for the importation of seed potatoes. These read as follows:

Article 1. The importation of certified seed potatoes will be made directly by the Ministry of Agriculture or through the Banco Agricola y Pecuario.

Article 2. Seed potato imports must comply with the following conditions:

(a) Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and port of embarkation and be free of the following diseases: Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) (Perc.), Bacterial ring-rot, *Phytomonas sepedonica* Syn. *Corynebacterium sepedonicum;* virus diseases in general and the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say).

(b) The potatoes must be packed in crates with a division in the center, having attached to each one a label of certification issued by the official service from the place of origin and with the information on this label that the potatoes are certified, giving the name of the producer and the place of origin.

(c) The weight of each potato must be from 40 to 100 grams with a 5 per cent tolerance for the light weight potatoes.

Article 3. For the superficial diseases such as common scab *Actinomyces scabies* (Thax) or physiological diseases a five per cent tolerance will be admitted for

infected potatoes. For virus diseases no tolerance will be allowed, a provision that applies also to any insects not found in Venezuela.

Article 4. All seed potato shipments that prove to have diseases beyond the tolerances granted in Article 3 will be rejected and cannot be landed in Venezuela even for consumption.

Article 5. Certified seed potatoes may only enter the country through the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Article 6. Seed potatoes may only be used as seed when they are accompanied by certificates required by the present resolution.

Articles 7, 8, and 9 are domestic regulations.

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LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended, and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine 38 and supplemental regulations, revised, effective May 1, 1949, as amended effective February 11, 1950, and September 20, 1951, prohibit the interstate movement anywhere in the continental United States of all species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants, other than those designated as being resistant to the black stem rust. Permits are required for interstate movement of plants of those species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis that are known to be rust-resistant. The interstate movement of all seeds and fruits of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis is prohibited into the eradication States, comprsing Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, *except* that an approved nurseryman within an eradication State may obtain mahonia seed from another approved nurseryman outside such State under prescribed safeguards. Such seeds and fruits from rust-resistant plants produced in the eradication States may be moved between or from such States under permit, or wherever produced, may be moved between noneradication States without restriction. Administrative instructions effective April 22, 1950, designate rust-resistant species and varieties.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective August 30, 1948, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective April 30, 1948, as amended effective April 18, 1949, May 31, 1950, August 14 and October 22, 1951:

Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective June 11, 1948, as amended effective April 27, 1949, and May 29, 1951: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946: Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other State, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected States and portions thereof, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective May 26, 1948, as amended effective March 17, 1949, July 14, 1950, and May 10, 1951: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 24, 1948, prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae, Rutoidea,* and *Toddalioideae,* of the botanical family *Rutaceae*; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptor hynchus mangiferea* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.)

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State. or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920, as amended effective January 3, 1950: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941, as amended effective January 26, 1949, and December 7, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Hawaiian citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 75, effective September 15, 1947: Prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, including that portion of the valley in the State of Sonora lying between San Louis Mesa

and the Colorado River, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, comprising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 15, 1947: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective October 25, 1947, as amended effective December 16, 1949. Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan); Mauritius, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B"; *Provided*, that seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does

not apply to bamboo timber, consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective December 5, 1950, as amended effective July 1, 1950: Forbids the importation into the United States from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. Restricts the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations.

Permits are required for importations of all restricted plant material. Permits are not required for such material, other than Aglaonema, imported for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes; seeds of field crops, vegetables, and annual, biennial and perennial flowers which are essentially herbaceous in character, except seeds of Lathyrus, Vicia, and okra; or for sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers. This "nonpermit" material, however, is subject to inspection and certain other conditions.

Bulbs imported under permit are subject to inspection and must comply with other requirements of the regulations.

All imported plant material is subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, except as noted in the regulations. Treatment of most classes of material is another condition of entry. Entry will be refused to plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States when no adequate treatment is available.

All restricted plant material must be free from sand, soil, or earth, with certain limited exceptions. Shipments not so freed may be refused entry.

Size-age limitations for all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported are prescribed.

Types of plant material that may be imported from designated countries subject to growing under postentry quarantine conditions are also listed.

The quarantine and regulations should be consulted for specific details.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 15, 1947, and October 1, 1948, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended, effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective April 7, 1948, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective October 31, 1947: Forbids the importation from Europe, Canada, and other foreign areas north of the United States, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Cut flowers.—Quarantine No. 74, effective August 1, 1947: Restricts the entry of cut flowers into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the smiliar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944, and May 2, 1949, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective December 11, 1937, July 1, 1938, and February 2, 1945, restrict importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, as amended effective October 1, 1949, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, as amended effective November 15, 1949, were promulgated under the Act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE[1]

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Assistant Chief (Control)	W. L. Popham.
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Assistant Chief (Administration)	R. A. Sheals.
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Pink Bollworm, Mexican Fruit Fly, and Citrus Blackfly Control Projects	R. W. White. N. O. Berry.
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White Pine Blister Rust Control Project	H. E. Swanson.
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[1] Organization as existing December 31, 1951.

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